HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,310—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 1904 Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
22nd Oct.	ARCADIA	6603	INDIA	7911
29th "	ARABIA	7903		
5th Nov.	CALEDONIA	7558	BRITANNIA	6525
12th "	MONGOLIA	9505		
19th "	ARCADIA	6603	OCEANA	6610
26th "	EGYPT	7912		
3rd Dec	CALEDONIA	7558	MACEDONIA	10512
10th "	MARMORA	10509		
17th "	ARCADIA	6903	CHINA	7912
24th "	PERSIA	7951		
31st. "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
1905.				
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7903		
14th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
21st "	NUBIA	5914		
28th "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 1st September, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,248	Gregorj	3rd Nov. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "ARMAND BEHIC," 6,635 tons, Captain Guionnet, to sail on or about the 11th Nov. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to

J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,587	8th Nov. 1904
† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	8th Dec. 1904
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec 1904
*† GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Jan. 1905

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class. Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Oct. 1904

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street.
Fort Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, 21st October, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 24th October, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 18th October, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 20th October, at 8 a.m.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "LINDULA," 3,300 tons, on or about 18th October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 2,800 tons, on or about 28th October.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th October, 1904.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... " 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rate of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez, Rs. 350; Port Said, Rs. 380.
Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) Rs. 850.
Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.
Return Tickets are available for two years.
Concessions on single ticket granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	3,253	19th Oct	1904.
BRITANNIA	J. Main	3,069	3rd Nov.	"
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	12th	"
ARABIA	G. Read	3,598	1st Dec.	"
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,716	24th	"
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne R.N.R.	5,124	3rd Jan.,	1905.
ASIA	J W Shanklin	3,611	19th	"
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	5,106	26th	"

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGENTS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO.

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.

INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.

HOTEL COUPONS available at 2,000 Hotels

CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.

CIRCULAR NOTES and L/CREDIT issued and cashed.

PACKAGES Shipped to and from all parts.

INSURANCE, Fire, Life and Marine effected.

"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailing Dates of all Steamers sent every other information for Travellers, and Post Free.

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SUBSCRIBERS who have hitherto been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

THE LATEST IN ELECTRIC FANS,

REVOLVES HORIZONTALLY,
MADE
FOR EITHER DIRECT OR ALTERNATING CURRENTS,
CIRCULATES AIR IN EVERY CORNER OF THE ROOM,
JUST THE THING FOR BUNGALOWS, CLUBS,
MESSES, SHIPS, etc.

To be obtained only from

BERGTHEIL & YOUNG,
12, CAMOMILE STREET, **LONDON,**
AND
MARKET STREET, **MANCHESTER.**
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Write for New 16 Page List showing everything of the latest in Fans.

GET OUR PRICES.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!

DR. SPOONER HARTS

1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS. 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.
5. "NUTRIENT" (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE).

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

2. PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES.—This will be found "par excellence" the Food for them. Being soft and nutritious, Puppies thrive and fatten upon it and there is no fear of worms developing in the bowels (which Puppies are so liable to when fed on other materials) whilst they are on this food

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. BISCUITS for DOGS.—An appetising staple diet for Sporting and other Dogs, and of great value to Shikar Parties, being easy of transport.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

4. PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY.—Will double the profit of laying Birds and quickly increase the weight of Birds for the table, and is protective against disease.

Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

CHOCOLATE AND CONFECTIONERY.

CHOCOLATE in fancy boxes suitable for presentation.

CHOCOLATE in fancy coloured paper.

CHOCOLATE in silver foil.

CHOCOLATE in tins.

CHOCOLATE in packets.

ITALIAN CHOCOLATE, CADBURY'S CHOCOLATE, PETER'S CHOCOLATE.

CONTINENTAL SWEETS, DRAGEES, ROCK DROPS, SATINES, etc., etc. in bottles or by the lb.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

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Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER,
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

THE "CAMPAIGN" WATCH

No. II.

CRYSTAL FACE Rs. 23; HUNTING CASE Rs. 25.

When we say there is no Watch more recommendable at the price, we speak not only as practical experts, but from the reports invariably received from purchasers. Thousands are to-day recording faithfully the time in all parts of India.

The Cases are PURE NICKEL and consequently guaranteed to wear white throughout, not merely a wash of silver, which will wear off and look shabby in a month, but unchangeable in colour and not in the least likely to ozidize.

Rs. 23

THE MOVEMENT which is constructed on the most sound principles is jewelled in all essential parts. Carefully adjusted LEVER escapement. Compensation balance, indestructible keyless attachment.

Exact diameter two inches. Thickness 5-8 inch. Dial 1 & 5 8 inch.

IF, INSTEAD OF HUNDREDS, we were selling only dozens, the "Campaign" Watch could not be supplied at anything like Rs. 23—Merit alone has made this demand.

Complete in case with spare mainspring and glass, open face, Rs 23, Hunting Rs. 25.

WARRANTED TWO YEARS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

	Rs.	a.
30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay...	11	14
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post ...	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do. do. ...	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA.

APPLY TO **T. STANES & CO.**
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE

THE TWO BEST

INDIAN CIGARS

IN ASIA

ARE

BAHADUR BOUQUETS

AND

LIGHT OF ASIA.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

Sample Boxes containing 6 LIGHT OF ASIA and 6 BOUQUETS, for Annas 14.

DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN INDIA.

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MADRAS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE.

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MONUMENTALISTS
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"BOOKLET" & "COMPLETE"
NEW MEMORIAL DESIGN BOOK NOW ON HAND.

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WHY WASTE MONEY ON HARMFUL MEDICINES?

WE guarantee our Course in PHYSICAL CULTURE to cure the most obstinate cases of Obesity, Indigestion, Giddiness, Loss of Vitality, Loss of Appetite, &c.
No apparatus, and only 15 minutes a day of exercise.
Send two anna Stamps for particulars to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE and PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway.
Madras.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SULTAN	2084	Burmeister ...	24th Oct 1904
S. S. REICHSTAG..	2085	Ihle............	3rd Nov 1904

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Medows Street, Bombay, 28th September, 1904.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 18th instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act 1881."

R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 11th October, 1904.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 21st November, 1904, for the SUPPLY of the following STORES required for 12 months, commencing from 1st January, 1905:—

I. Miscellaneous Stores, mostly of Country produce and manufacture.
II. Oils, Wastes and Tallow.
III. Stationery.
IV. Uniform Clothing.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tenderer's Schedule which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, for Items I and II; from the Auditor, Dharwar, for Items III; and from the Traffic Manager, Dharwar, for Item IV, on payment of Annas 8 per copy.

3. The Company's specifications and conditions under which the contracts will be let are attached to each form of Tenderer's Schedule. Any further information required can be obtained from the officers concerned.

4. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S.M. Railway at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed,

"Tender for Miscellaneous Stores",
"Tender for Oils, etc.",
"Tender for Stationery",
"Tender for Clothing",

as the case may be.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

6. The Tenders will be opened in the office of the Agent of the S. M. Railway Company, on TUESDAY, the 22nd November, 1904, at noon.

J. BURN MURDOCH, Lt.-Col., R.E.,
Agent.

Agent's Office, Dharwar, 15th October, 1904.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that ESSA ALLANA and ZULIKABAI, widow of ALLANA ABDUL REHMAN, both of Bombay, Memon Mahomedan inhabitants, have contracted TO SELL All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land together with the messuage, tenement and building standing thereon, situate at Sarang Street without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 182 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Assessment under Ward B Ward No. 157, Street No. 234—36, and bounded as follows;—that is to say, on or towards the West by the Sweeper's Passage, on or towards the East by the Sarang Street, on or towards the North by the property of Goolamali Jivaji and or towards the South by the property belonging to the mosque of Khokha Musjid Moholla and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendors.

All persons having any claims against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office (at No. 14 K Hummum Street, Fort), within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived—Dated the 8th day of October, 1904.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI & ROMER,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

GRAND CLEARANCE SALE.
COMMENCING
MONDAY, OCTOBER 3rd, 1904.

IN order to make room for a very large Stock of Fresh Goods everything in Stock to be sold off at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. Dress Materials for Ladies and Gentlemen: Chiffon, Silks, Serge Muslins, Crepons, Woollen and Cotton Tweeds Shirting, Hosiery and many other varieties of goods, too many to enumerate, to be sold off without reserve. Our Great Sale will last for TWO WEEKS only. Seize this opportunity. All customers are earnestly solicited to pay us a visit and we assure them that they will not return without many good bargains.

MATHURADAS CULLIANJI AND SON.
7-8, Sitaram Buildings near Crawford Market,
Bombay.

LA MARTINIERE COLLEGE,
LUCKNOW,
AND
LA MARTINIERE GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL,
KHURSHAED MUNZIL,
LUCKNOW.

The SCHOOLS will REOPEN on 15th OCTOBER,
For Prospectus apply to THE SECRETARY,
La Martiniere College, Lucknow.

FREE TO CYCLISTS.

CYCLES, MOTORS, and ACCESSORIES direct from Factory to Rider. 3,000 new and second-hand machines actually in stock from 30/- each. B.S.A. and Eadie's machines, marvellous bargains in accessories. Post free. 80 page Catalogue—Wholesale prices. Eye-opener to all. 50 per cent. cheaper than others. Agents wanted.

WARRILOW & CO.,
Weston-super-Mare, England.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL BROKERS
(ESTABLISHED 1886.)
OFFICES:—
17, BANK STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,
(OVER CRAWFORD & Co.)

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their BOMBAY AGENTS.

HOUSE, LAND, and ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of VENDORS, PURCHASERS, and all who wish to HIRE or LET HOUSES, OFFICES, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and despatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their ORDERS and COMMISSIONS in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY of OUTSTANDINGS, RENT and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP and BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting businesses. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

CHARGES: Moderate TERMS on Application.

SMOKELESS
SPORTING POWDERS.
CURTIS & HARVEY'S LTD.
"AMBERITE"
AND
"SMOKELESS DIAMOND."

The above can be procured from the ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED, BOMBAY; also from the following native dealers:

MOHOMEDALLY NOORBHOY.
GOOLAM HOOSEIN ALIBHOY & SONS.
ESOOFALLY MOHOMEDALLY & CO.
ABDOOLALLY NOORBHOY.
ABDOOL HOOSEIN ESSOOFBHOY.

AGENTS:
FORBES FORBES, CAMPBELL & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

EXPRESS FROM LONAVLA, KHANDALA AND NERAL TO BOMBAY, ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, 19TH OCTOBER, 1904.

THE UP WEEKLY EXPRESS TRAIN will RUN from LONAVLA to VICTORIA TERMINUS, BOMBAY, on 19th October, 1904, to the Timing already notified namely, Lonavla Dep. 7-0, Khandala Dep. 7-12, Neral Dep. 8-18, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, Arr. 9-30, Railway Time.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 17th October, 1904.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

EDWARD VII, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MOTIRAM DEWJI, a Watch Repairer, late of Bombay Blacksmith, Hindu Inhabitant, deceased.

BAI MAHAKORE, widow of the abovenamed deceased, on behalf of and for the use and benefit of FULCHAND MOTIRAM, the minor son of the abovenamed deceased, of Bombay Blacksmith, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Nos. 199-201-203 Kika Street, without the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR LAWRENCE H. JENKINS, K.C.I.E., Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the Thirteenth day of October in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and four and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Registrar.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI,
The 13th day of October, 1904.
Messrs. MOTILAL & CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

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20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	6	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	13	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

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Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE :
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET,
LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg
Bombay
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)
Ipoh (Perak)
Singapore
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manila
Cebu (Phillipines)
Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
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THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCT. 15.

SECURITIES—		
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	£88 1-4	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£97 3-4	= — 1-4
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105½	= unchanged
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£65 5-8	= ,,
SILVER—		
Spot in London	26 3-4	= ,,
2 months hence	26 1-2	= — 1-16
Spot in New York	57 7-8	= unchanged
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·12	= — 1-2
Berlin	20·35	= — 1 1-2
New York Demand	4·85 5-8	= + 1-8
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	3 per cent	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	2 5-8 per cent	= + 1-4
6 " " "	2 3-4 per cent	= unchanged
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	2 7-8 per cent	= + 1-8
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4 per cent	= + 1-8
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	1 1-8 per cent	= unchanged
7 day market loans	1 1-2 per cent	= + 1-8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 425,000 for Egypt.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 12 7-8 S.-O. firmer

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4-10 1-2 sellers.

WHEAT—
Red Karachi 29 1-2 N.-D. done firmer

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 35 3-4 N.-D. Buyers firmer

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 8 3-8

ARRIVALS—
Steamers Marco Levanzo.

In **Liverpool—Cotton** Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 5,000. Spot 5·48—2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 13-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 200. Imports 6,000. Arrivals closed quiet but steady.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·35 −6	5·35 −6	5·36 −6
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-April**
5·37 −6	5·38 −6	5·39 −6
April.-May.		**May-June.**
5·40 −6		5·40 −6

Receipts at U S Ports	50,000
Do. last year	50,000
Exports to Great Britain	21,000
Do. do Continent	30,000
In New York—	
Spot	10·35
Futures, month of December	9·99 + 1
Do. do. March	10·14 + 1
In New Orleans—	
Spot	9 15-16
Futures, month of Jan.	9·94 + 2
Do. do. April	10·17
Tone at close	steady.
Cotton Stock in Liverpool	150,000
Do London	17,000
Total visible supply	2,100,000 + 290,000
Do do East Indian	119,000
Quantity in sight	2,420,000 + 530,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 15th October, 1904 :—

Cotton	1,000 bales.
Wheat	60,105 cwts.
Linseed	5,195 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard	1,491 ,,
Gingellyseed	1,687 ,,
Poppyseed	269 ,,
Groundnuts	5 ,,
Castorseed	21,407 ,,
Rice	11,731 ,,
Myrabollams	861 ,,
Cottonseed	3,553 ,,
Mowraseed	2,131 ,,
Gram	1,720 ,,
Joowar	3,992 ,,
Maize	nil ,,

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold Bullion	Rs. 6,22,080
Silver Bullion	Rs. 3,83,255

Ex s. s. Arabia from London.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed	quiet
Surats	quite
Good Bhownugger	...
The Manchester Market has been	Firm
2 1-2 per cent Consols	88 1-4
3 per cent Rentes	97 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	105
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers	65 5-8
Bar Silver	26 3-4

The sum of about £425,000 for Egypt has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

BOMBAY, OCTOBER 17.

Exchange—Tone firm.

Bank T.T.			1s 4 1-32d to 1-4 1-16
Bank Demand			1s 4 7-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.			1s. 4 7-32d.
Do 6	do	do	1s. 4 11-32d
French Francs 3	do	do	170
Marks 3	do	do	138
Hongkong 30	Days' Sight		135 1-2
Shanghai 30	do	do	189 1-2
Japan 30	do	do	148 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	97-12
1st Settlement ...31st October	97·11

Money Market,—Tone steady.

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since 21st April 3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do 13th October 4 do
Bank of Bengal do 13th October 5 do
Bank of Madras do 6th July 4 do

SEEDS—

	Rs. a. p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.	
Ready	6
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5 0 to 4 15 0
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 7
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.	
Ready	5 9 0 to 5 10
Castorseed—Tone quiet.	
Ready	28 1-2
GINGELLYSEED.—Tone steady.	
Howree Khandeish	Rs. 37 to 38
WHEAT.—Tone quiet.	
Pissi 91 per cent	Rs. 29
Club No. 1	Rs. 29 1-2

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—		steady.
Estimated sales	bales	8,000
Imports	do	42,000

	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
	5·37 +2	5·37 +2
Dec.-Jan.	**Jan.-Feb**	**Feb.-Mch.**
5·38 +2	5·39 +2	5·40 +2
Mch.-Apl.	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June**
5.41 +2	5·42 +2	5·42 +2

COTTON.—The local market is steady with prices about Re. 1 higher than Saturday's closing rates. We hear of little business passing at Colaba.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 8th October, as compared with the statement of the 15th October :—

	Oct. 8 Rs.	Oct. 15. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	58,45,469	50,86,645
Public Deposits at Branches	26,67,935	81,74,575
Other Deposits	6,78,35,828	6,42,92,638
Post Bills	17,389	17,383
Sundries	15,55,312	15,83,001
Rs.	9,63,22,033	9,24,67,606
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,23,43,106	1,22,30,901
Other authorised Securities	11,82,925	11,78,245
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	63,00,093	54,96,336
Loans do. do. do.	1,50,74,404	1,48,56,339
Bills discounted and purchased	3,22,97,997	3,15,91,794
Dead Stock	3,09,141	3,12,033
Stamps and Stationery	2,570	2,545
Balances with other Banks	7,86,815	6,4,458
Sundries	1,62,430	1,62,153
Cash	2,77,64,222	2,60,02,802
Rs.	9,63,22,033	9,24,67,606

POONA RACES.

TENTH EXTRA MEETING TUESDAY, OCT, 18,
HANDICAPS.

The Deesra Plate—7 furlongs.

Prestwick 9 7, Dumbell 9 1 Gum 8 8, Shotover 8 4, Overture 7 5, and Fitzeros 7. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3lb

The New Lilliput Handicap—6 furlongs

Deleyang 9 10, Zarrift 9 4, Random 8 8, Young Gazelle 8 0, Superior 7 4, Calcutta 7 0, Redlips 6 12, Young Shahin 6 9 Evermore 6 6, Black Prince 6 4, Swazi 6 1. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lb

Amateur Welter Plate—5 furlongs.

Avatar 12 12, Borderer 11 2, Fiddler 10 11 Kazban 9 7, Rocket 9 5, Ludhiana 9 1, Surhan 9 0, Playful 8 9 Erhan 8 ; Hailfellow 8 7 and Selim 8 4. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 10lbs

The Rose Hill Plate—5 furlongs

Russley Rose 10 3, Ping Pong 8 4, Olgo 7 2, La France 6 13, Rosie Ball 6 3. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 11lbs.

Arab Pony Consolation Plate—Achilles 9 12 Farewell 9 1, Nainawa 8 7, False start 7 13, Turn of Luck 7 12, Ferdosi 7 12, Bukhtawar 7 10, Kour Sahib 7 10, Young Gazelle 7 6, Mosumma 7 4, Reflector 7 2, Malabar 7 1, Saizar 7 0, Gendarme 6 13 Arab maid 6 13, Nusser 6 12, Young Shahin 6 9, Sohin 6 9, Sugger 6 7, Chiragh 6 5, Swasi 6 3, Defiance 6 0. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 7lbs.

The Bedouin Handicap—Gallant 9 10, Sandow 8 12, Naranjee 8 6, Skylark 8 5, Connaught 8 1, Adenis 7 12, St Gatien 7 11 Belpme 7 10, Bendigo 7 7 Arabian Flag 7 3, Napoleon 6 12, The Emperor 6 8. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

IN MEMORIAM.

In ever fond, loving and affectionate memory of my dearly beloved daughter, Pehrozebai Dinshaw Jehangir Buxey, who departed this life on the 18th October, 1903, deeply, deeply mourned by her sorrowing mother, sisters and brothers.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

SNOW—About October 13, at Winchester, England, the wife of F W Snow, Madras, a boy. (By cable).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BEESON—October 13, at Bezwada, the wife of S R Beeson, Salt, Abkari and Customs Revenue, of a daughter.

DIXON—October 7, at Ludhiana, on Friday, the wife of Thomas I Dixon, R E Punjab Irrigation, of a daughter.

FERNANDEZ—October 6, at Entally, the wife of Percival Fernandez, of a daughter (still-born).

PALMER—October 13, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr F Palmer of a son.

SAUBOLLO—October 1, at Sambalpur, C P, the wife of J G Saubbolle, of a son,

MARRIAGE.

ROBERTSON—CLARIDGE—October 11, at Berhampore, Ganjam District, by the Rev Gordon S Wilkins, Alex Graham Robertson, to Jane, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Claridge, P W D.

DEATH.

AJUDHIA PRASADA—October 2nd, at Iudalpur District, Shahjahanpur, Pandit Ajudhia Prasada, retired Deputy Collector, aged 81 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 55m. Sun sets, 5h. 36m. High water, 7-12m., 7-45a. Low water, 1-48a.
Banks closed : Hindu holiday.
Royal Coronation Circus, Esplanade.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45 this evening

FAIR.—The annual Gowalia Tank fair commences on Friday next, and will last for seven days.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Sallam Zanzibar, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay per extra s s Lindula will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a. m. to-day. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY'S CERTIFICATE.—Some months ago, Mr. R. O. Kelly, an officer of the Customs Preventive Service, rescued a native woman, from drowning in the basin off the South Mody Bunder. On Friday last at the Town Custom House Mr. E. Gray, the Collector, in the presence of a large number of Customs officials presented Mr. Kelly with the certificate of the Royal Humane Society which had been awarded him in recognition of his plucky act. In a few well chosen words, Mr. Grey congratulated the recipient of the certificate on the well deserved honour he had received and expressed a hope that other officers of the department would not fail to follow his example, should an opportunity occur.

AN ABKARI PROSECUTION.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Vakharia of the Abkari Department charged Damoo Nagoo, a Bhundari, with selling toddy without a license from the Collector of Abkari. It appears that the accused was in the employ of a man who held a license for tapping toddy and his duty was to carry the beverage from the trees to the shop. It seemed that the accused while carrying toddy to the shop was in the habit of selling it to the people on the way. On Friday last, he sold toddy worth six pice to a man specially deputed by the Abkari Officer and was arrested. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or in default to suffer fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.—Our Bhownagar correspondent writes :- The boy who was found dead on Friday last, near Bhownagar Para Culvert was drowned. It appears that the deceased went to bathe along with other boys. He could not swim and happened to go beyond his depth. After the usual "Punchanama" was held, the body of the boy was disposed of. —Bhownagar presents quite a different aspect at this time from that of last year at this period when the city presented quite a desolate aspect owing to people having left it in consequence of the plague ; now the city appears lively. Each night females gather together in the streets and give "Garbas" to enjoy which the people turn out, remaining out, till late at night.—A coal steamer was signalled on the morning of the 14th and coal is being discharged day and night in barges and country craft to the amount of 500 tons

CHEATING BY A GOLDSMITH.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrates, disposed of the case in which a goldsmith, named Amirchand Magan, was charged by Inspector Sullivan, with cheating in respect of a gold chain valued at Rs. 50 but which was pledged for Rs. 50, having been fraudulently weighted in the hollowness of its shells with "bodus" an inferior metallic powder. Superintendent Stanford prosecuted. The accused was defended by Mr. Godinho, pleader. Two men named Mohanji Jadavji and Kuverji Desi working as goldsmiths under the accused, were charged with abetment of the offence. All the three accused were convicted, the first of whom was sentenced to six months' and one days's rigorous imprisonment, while the second and the third were ordered to undergo one month's hard labour.

THE ACWORTH LEPER ASYLUM.—The Committee of the Acworth Leper Asylum, Matunga, acknowledge with thanks the following donations etc., for the month of September:—Mr. J. A. D. McBain Rs. 25; Prof. Nicholas Seun Rs. 15; Rao Bahadur Narayen Trimbuck Vaidya, Rs. 10; Victoria Garden Poor Box Rs. 20; Mr. G. S. Manker. Idol of Ganpatti and oil for illumination; "Anonymous" 25 Kumblees and Messrs. Shah Virjee Vitpal, Shah Madhavjee Dayal, Harjee Mooljee and Co., Sheth Dayaram Jagjiven, Shah Virshe Maloo. Thucker Pragjee Ghela, Shah Jetha Dharshi, Shah Mooljee Oobhaya, Shah Jetha Malsi, Shah Passoo Monshi, Shah Pooushi Ladha, Shah Veljee Ganga, Shah Dana Vershi, Shah Desar Hema, Shah Ratonshi Mepa, Shah Tokershi Jivraj, Shah Kurpar Raiwal, Thucker Odhavjee Anandjee, Thucker Veljee Ookera and Ghogari Street, Memon Street, Umerkhady, Null Bazar, Dongri, Byculla, Durgadevi, Worli and Stone Bunder grain Merchants, sweets.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Yesterday morning at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Kursondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate an old offender named Dhondia Vithu pleaded guilty to the charge of house-breaking and stealing property valued at Rs. 705, consisting of clothes and ornaments belonging to Thakurdas Goolabchand a shop-keeper in Kika Street. It appeared that about eight days ago complainant left his shop late in the evening having securely fastened the doors. He returned next morning to find his shop broken open and the property missing. The greater part of it was ultimately recovered from the accused. The police were informed and the prisoner was arrested at Lalwaddy while carrying a bundle of the clothes under his arm. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to eighteen months' hard labour, two months to be passed in solitary confinement. He was also ordered to receive twenty stripes. The Magistrate remarked that the police sepoy who was instrumental in recovering the stolen property had performed a piece of smart detective work and should be rewarded by the complainant, whereupon the latter presented him with Rs. 20.

A FEMALE SHARPER SENT TO JAIL.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H, Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Motiram Rajmul, a Marwari Shroff, having his place of business at Mandavi, charged Chotoobai and Kashibai both Purdesee women with cheating and abetment, respectively, in respect of gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 400. Mr. Khalil barrister-at-law, appeared for the complainant while Mr. Samson and Mr. Dalvi pleaders defended the two accused. The evidence showed that on the evening of the 30th August last, both the accused called at the complainant's shop and desired to pledge an ornament made of gold beads. The complainant agreed to receive the ornament on pledge and tested four of the beads and found them genuine. He then weighed the ornament and offered to advance Rs. 360 on it. The first accused asked for Rs. 400 which the complainant refused to give and both the accused left the shop. After going a short distance the first accused returned to the shop and agreed to receive Rs. 360. The complainant believing it to be the same ornament, which he had tested a short while ago, received it without further examination and paid Rs. 360 to the accused. The next day, the complainant again tested the beads, when to his surprise found them to be of brass. He reported the matter to the police who referred him to a Magistrate. The Magistrate after recording the evidence, held the charge clearly proved against the first accused and sentenced her to three months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 400 with the alternative to suffer a further term of three months' imprisonment with hard labour. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 330 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation. The second accused was discharged for want of sufficient evidence against her.

A CASE OF DACOITY.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr Kersandass Chabildass, Third Presidency Magistrate disposed of the case in which two Pathans named Fathekhan and Shidoma were charged with being in possession of stolen property and aiding and abetting each other in the crime. Inspector J. Wheatley prosecuted. It will be remembered that about six months ago a dacoity was committed at Kolhapur by Pathans and others, in connection with which five or six persons were arrested. From the information given by these people one Sherkhan, a Pathan, was arrested in Bombay, and on his person was found an emerald ring valued at about Rs. 500 which was identified as forming part of the stolen property, amounting to Rs. 20,000. This Pathan was detained in jail while awaiting trial. When he was in Bombay he deposited Rs. 900 in cash with a Bania cloth-merchant named Dharamsey Tribhovandass residing at Bhindi Bazaar, for safe custody. At that time accused No. 1, Fathe Khan was with him. When Sher Khan was detained in jail Sidoma accused No. 2, wanted to engage counsel for him for his defence, so he went to Dharamsey, the cloth-merchant and demanded Rs. 200 to meet legal expenses. Dharamsey refused to part with any money until some token, by way of consent was brought from Sher Khan. Some days after Shidoma accompanied by Fathe Khan produced a gold ring set with false diamonds and a black woollen coat, which Sher Khan was wearing at the time he went to Dharamsey to deposit the money. The latter recognised the coat and the ring and handed them Rs. 200 from his landlord named Sherfoodin to whom he had entrusted the money. During the interview of the two with Dharamsey they were noticed by another Pathan named Sherdeel from Thana, who knew Fathe Khan well. Being suspicious he waited and when the two men had left went to Dharamsey and enquired what business the two Pathans had with him, and there he learnt the whole story from him. This information he imparted to a Patel named Samat Khan who informed the police, and a sum of Rs. 680 a gold ring and the woollen watch coat were eventually recovered from Dharamsey. Subsequently the two accused were arrested.

The Magistrate in disposing of the case ordered the ring and the coat to be returned to the complainant through the Political Agent and the six hundred rupees to be proclaimed. The accused No. 1 who was defended by Mr. De Souza, Pleader, was discharged for want of sufficient evidence. Accused No. 2, who already had been detained in Jail for two months during his trial, was convicted and ordered to receive 18 stripes.

SUIT BY AN IRANI.

AT the Bombay Court of Small Causes, Mr. J. E Mody, Fifth Judge, disposed of a suit filed by Khodadad Sorab Irani against Mr. Norman Cranstoun Macleod, Official Assignee, of the estate Chhobarji Ramsarup, and one Raimangalsing Ramprasadsing, for the recovery of Rs. 300, by reason of the first defendant having paid over the sum to the second defendant. Mr. Framji K. Patak and Mr. Behramji H. Warden, pleaders, appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Ardeshir Nosherwanji Vakil, pleader, appeared for the defendants.

It appeared that in the executive proceedings of a decree the plaintiff had obtained against Chhobarji, he attached, on 26th September 1903, six buffaloes. Subsequently, Chhobarji filed his petition in insolvency on the 30th idem, and the second defendant a claimant's notice regarding the buffaloes. On 7th October 1903, the claim was disallowed by this Court. On the same day, at the intervention of the Official Assignee, the attachment was removed ; the buffaloes were sold at Rs. 300. On 12th October 1903, Raimangalsing, the second defendant, gave notice of claim to the Official Assignee. Chhobarji's petition was dismissed on 2nd December 1903, for want of prosecution. The Official Assignee made over the Rs. 300 to Raimangalsing, who had proved his claim.

The Judge said there were two questions in the case: Whether the order disallowing the claim of the second defendant was binding on the Official Assignee ; and whether, on dismissal of Chhobarji's petition, the property was at the disposal, or under the control of the plaintiff by virtue of the attachment he had levied ? As regards the first, the order of this Court disallowing the claim, was not binding on the Official Assignee. The claimants' remedy was to file a substantive suit against the plaintiff Irani for recovering the property alleged to have been wrongfully attached by him. To file his claim upon the Official Assignee was his other remedy. After recording the evidence the Official Assignee found in his favour. As to whom the buffaloes belonged there was no doubt they belonged to the insolvent, with any equity in plaintiff's favour. When the property was vested in the Official Assignee, the attachment was dissolved. Mere alienation created no title, was the position laid down in I. L. R., 26 Mad. 673. It was followed in I. L. R., 25 Cal. 179, and 29 Cal, 429. These authorities attested that an attachment gave to the creditor merely the right of detention but it did not confer on him any title to the property. Insolvent was the aggrieved party, being still the owner of the buffaloes, after the dismissal of his petition. Plaintiff's proper course was to have issued a fresh attachment, instead of filing this suit. No action, in the opinion of the Judge, could lie against the second defendant, who had not done any wrong; therefore, he could not be fastened with liability. The suit was dismissed, and profession at costs certified.

MR. MICAWBER'S DESCENDANTS.

No nineteenth century personage has bequeathed a more numerous progeny to the twentieth century than Mr. Wilkins Micawber, the man who was always "waiting for something to turn up." As with the progenitor so with the progeny—they turn up nothing themselves, but wait for something to turn up. Theirs is a career of patience. They live upon hope and die fasting. Mr. Cecil Rhodes was in no way related to the Micawber family. He came to South Africa to make his fortune and not being content to wait until something turned up, turned up something himself and a very good turn up it was, viz., diamonds. When Mr. Rhodes left England to seek his fortune here he had youth on his side, but not good health. How he succeeded in winning good health and an immense fortune all the world knows. But note that the good health came first. That is the natural, the inevitable order : health first, and wealth second, third, fourth, perhaps not at all—but health first, always. What is the matter with the Micawber family that accounts for their failure in everything they undertake? Chronic laziness, you say. Yes, truly ; but why chronically lazy ? We will undertake to diagnose the novelist's great creation, and assert with confidence that Mr. Micawber suffered from indigestion. That theory at once accounts for his love of ease, his want of energy, and fatal habit of letting the world slide.

"For many years," writes Mrs. Veeluda Rossouw (who lives back of Saville Engineering Works, Jeppes Town, Johannesburg), in a letter dated April 4th, 1904, "I suffered from acute indigestion. All the symptoms of that distressing complaint were present, some of them in a very aggravated form. From time to time my appetite almost ceased ; and when I did eat, it always produced pain at the chest. Severe headaches, and pains in the stomach and between the shoulder blades, were so incessant that at times I became quite light headed ; specks used to appear before my eyes and everything seemed to be turning round.

"Alarmed at the serious state of my health, I tried a great number of medicines that were recommended by one and another of my friends, but obtained no more than temporary relief from the best of them. When, however, at length I tried Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup (the world-renowned remedy of which Messrs. A. J. White, Colonial, Ltd., corner of Princes and Diesel Streets, Port Elizabeth, Cape Colony, are proprietors), all this changed. A few days after I first began to take the Syrup, I perceived a welcome return of appetite. The pains from which I had so long suffered began to decrease, and gradually left me until they were gone entirely. Now, after a short course of the medicine, I am as well as ever I was in my life, and gratefully recommend the means of my cure."

For sapping energy, and transforming the young into the old, indigestion is not to be matched in a catalogue of all the diseases. The number of people who have learned this truth from painful experience is legion. Here is another of them—Mrs. S. Scoble of Commissioner Street, Johannesburg—who writes thus on 19th April, 1904 : "For many years I was without proper appetite, and suffered greatly from sleeplessness. The doctors who attended me said that mine was a case of general debility ; but I fear they did not correctly understand it, for they were unable to do me any good. That was a task reserved for Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. When, acting upon advice, I began to take that wonderful remedy it at once became clear to me that my troubles were nearly over. I have to thank it for my complete cure."

Both Mrs. Rossouw and Mrs. Scoble have now the health and energy proper to their respective ages, and are as unlike Mr. Micawber as possible.

Biliousness is only another name for clogged or sluggish liver caused by rich food, or by eating too much meat, or by taking too little exercise. It is a common complaint in this country, but can be quickly remedied by stimulating the flow of bile, which softens the mass, so that the poisons are carried out of the system, and the liver bowels relieved and toned up, and thus get at the first cause of liver trouble and biliousness. Doan's Dinner Pills are an effective and safe medicine for the liver and bowels, and are purely vegetable. They are sold by all Chemists.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
SIMLA, OCT. 17.

Monday.—The cyclonic storm near Hanumkonda yesterday has advanced in a north north-easterly direction and this morning its central area is shown near Pendra. It has not diminished in intensity. Very little rain has fallen except in the immediate vicinity of the depression. Light to heavy rain is reported in the Central Provinces and the East United Provinces and light to moderate rain in East Central India and Malabar. Local rain has occurred in South India, East Coast, Lower Bengal and Assam. Allahabad reports 5 inches, Pendra 3 1-2, Cochin 2 1-2, Raipur, Jubbulpore, and Gorakhpur, 2, Calicut, Sutna 1 1-2, Benares, Bahraich, Mangalore, Nagpur, Chanda, Cocopada 1, Chaibassa, Nowgong, Lucknow 1-2 inch. The storm will probably continue advancing in a north-easterly direction and during the next 24 hours rain is likely in the East United Provinces, Chota-Nagpur, Bihar and parts of Bengal especially in the northern districts. Local rain may occur in the South and East Peninsula.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The German East Africa Line steamer Sultan, 1,781 tons, Captain C. Burmeister, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Zanzibar, reports having experienced light winds, moderate sea and rain near the Indian Coast.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 17TH OCTOBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities. Wheat sowings will commence after fortnight.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Wheat and rapeseed being sown. Gram sowing has made fair progress.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton picking general. Expect improvement in crops owing to seasonable weather. Wheat being sown.

Delhi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton picking general. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton picking commenced and arriving in small quantities.

Amraoti.—Showery. Linseed being sown.

Khamgaon.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants showing bolls. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants continue to show more improvement. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton crop excellent. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Broach.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing, in flower and showing bolls. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. More rain wanted generally. Cotton plants flourishing and want more rain.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower. Cotton healthy. Crop prospects generally good.

Dholera.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants want more rain.

Barsi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Looks like clearing up. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants showing bolls. All crops doing well.

Sholapur.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Food-grains doing well.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain. Unusually hot. Rain much needed generally. Absence of rain causes anxiety. No appreciable damage to crops apparent so far.

Bellary.—Rain so far insufficient to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 7TH OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been very irregular and were regulated by the further movement of the depression showing a brisk to rapid fall in the Punjab and at Cawnpore, Allahabad, Jaipur, Ajmer and Jubbulpore, a brisk rise at Hyderabad (Deccan) and slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer is below normal over the whole area the defect ranging from ·09 to ·27 of an inch.

Winds.—Winds are cyclonic in Berar, the Central and United Provinces and very variable in direction elsewhere. The force has been strong to a gale at Raipur, fresh to strong at Saugor and Jamnagar and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 5° to 11° in defect at Coimbatore, Cochin, Calicut, Amraoti, Nagpur, Raipur, Jaipur, Jhansi, Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi, Lahore and Sirsa and 6° in excess at Karachi ; minimum 5° to 8° in excess at Cawnpore, Ajmere, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Rajkot Bhavnagar Para, Khandwa and Bellary. The highest temperature in the shade was 101° at Ahmedabad and the lowest 60° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in many places.

Rain.—Allahabad reports 4·83 inches, Raipur 2·25 inches, Jubbulpore, Malegaon, Calicut and Cochin between one and two inches and Bangalore, Hyderabad (Deccan), Madras, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Saugor, Jhansi, and Colombo light to moderate showers.

Weather.—The depression mentioned in yesterday's report has moved with increased intensity in a north-easterly direction and its centre at 8 a.m., this morning was somewhere to the north-east of Raipur. This morning the wind was blowing strong to a gale at Allahabad and Raipur where its velocity was 46 and 24 miles an hour respectively. Weather is now becoming clear in Gujarat and along the West Coast, but rain is still likely in the Central and United Provinces.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 16th October 1904.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. inches	29·720
Temperature of the air degrees	83·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·4
Dew Point	76·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·811
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =10)	2·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day degrees	90·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	76·7
General-Directions of Wind.	N. E. WNW, NW, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours miles	155

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director Government Observatory.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 31st and 32nd Silver Spoon Competitions of the above Club, took place, at Ghat Cooper, on Saturday last, the 15th instant, at 200 and 300 yards, the scores made at 200 yards counting for the "Webb Cup" Competition. The next shoot will be, on Saturday, the 22nd inst., at 500 and 600 Yards the scores counting for the "Webb Cup" competition. The following are the scores:—

	Scores 200 Yds.
Sgt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	32a
Capt G R Webb, G I P R Volrs	29b
Lce-Corpl C H Lillywhite, G I P R Volrs	29c
Mr A Deadeye, Bombay Rifle Club	28d
Sergt-Instr S Briffitt, Bo Vol Rifles	28e
Sergt-Instr W Quinton, G I P Ry Volrs	27e
Sergt F E Otto, G I P R Volrs	27e
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P R Vols	27e
Corpl A W Scott, Bombay Vol Arty	26f
Corpl A G Powell, G I P R Vols	25g
Cr-Sgt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles	26g
Gunner G J Woodall, Bo Vol Arty	20

a Handicapped 10 Points
b Winner of 1st Spoon
c Handicapped 6 Points Winner of 2nd Spoon,
d Handicapped 9 Points,
e Handicapped 8 Points,
f Handicapped 6 Points,
g Handicapped 7 Points,

	Scores 00 Yds.
Sergt E T Dracott, G I P R Vols	29a
Sgt-Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	28b
Corpl A W Scott Bombay Vol Arty	28c
Cr-Sgt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles	26d
Capt G R Webb, G I P R Vols	26e
Sergt F E Otto, G I P R Volrs	25a
Gunner J Woodall, Bo Vol Arty	25f
Lce Corpl C H Lillywhite G I P R Volrs	24d
Sergt-Instr S Briffitt, Bo Vol Rifles	24a
Sergt-Instr W Quinton, G I P Ry Volrs	24a
Mr A Deadeye, Bo Rifle Club	23
Corpl A G Powell, G I P R Volrs	23f

a Handicapped 8 Points.
b Handicapped 10 Points
c Handicapped 6 Points Winner of 2nd Spoon,
d Handicapped 7 Points
e Handicapped 2 Points Winner of 1st Spoon
f Handicapped 6 Points
g Handicapped 9 Points

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Sutherland, 2277 tons, Captain A Wallace, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captains M G Williams, sailed yesterday for Karachi, via Cutch Mandvi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Florio-Rubattino, S N Co's steamer Ischia 2784 tons, Captain D Magarzini, sailed yesterday for Hongkong with a general cargo and 6 cabin and 31 deck passengers.

THE steamer Afghan, 1439 tons, Captain W E Dexter which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Mauritius brought a cargo of sugar and 7 deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Mohammadi, 1252 tons, Captain T A Galley, arrived in harbour, on Sunday from Jeddah, in ballast and 37 deck passengers.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Sultan, 1731 tons, Captain C Burmeister, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Zanzibar via Mombasa and Lamoo, with a general cargo 15 cabin and 144 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Henzada, 1340 tons, Captain J Maclean will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo. Mr O Schrimer, Mr R Barlow, Mr Suleman Abib and friends, and 150 deck,

MAN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast	Lt Comdr H C Somerville		Royal Navy
H M S Lapwing	Lt-Comdr C M Gibson		Royal Navy
Torpedo Boat	Baluchi	—	—
Do	Karen	—	—
Do	Pathan	—	—

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—OCT. 17.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2591	Forbes			M M & Co
Okara	2436	Fenwick			M M & Co
Argyll	2281	Anderson			W & A G & Co
Arcadia	3415	Cubitt	Aden	22-10	P & O
Ayuthia	691	Curtis			F F Campbell & Co
R I M S		Hardinge-Comdr			Hewett R I M
Appalachee	2426	Simpson			Standard & Co
Shed. Vessel.	**Ton.**	**Capt.**	**Destination.**	**Date.**	**Agent**
Jumna	2337	Peck			M M & Co
Soudan	4207	Lockyer	Transport		
Rein	725	Olsen			F F Campbell & Co
Henzada	1340	Mollian			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	Knowsley Hall	2790	Buck	Karachi	19-10	K N & Co
C	Sultan	1781	Burmiester	Zanzibar	24-10	A Strand y
D	Othello	3327	Bradly	Karrachi	25 10	F M & Co
G	Mahammadi	1252	Galley	R Sea Ports	24-10	B & P S N Co
H	Akbar	1441	Baldwin	R See Ports	25-10	H C Joosub
K	Shadwell	2592	Toiston	Antwerp	22-10	M M & Co
N	Monsoori	1735	Hannah	R Sea Ports	22-1	B & P S N
O	Secunder	1073	Bretiner	Mauritius	20-10	H S Sidick
P	Swaledale		Manship	Antwerp	29-10	M M & Co
Q	Lindula	2080	Tucker	Zanzibar	18-10	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destinations.	Date.	Agent.
1	Imaum	3703	Pemberthy	Dunkirk	22-10	K Nixon & Co
2	Scindia	3453	Atrey	L'pool	19-10	W & A G & Co
3	Alavia	2974	Peel	Jedda	29-10	E Tajbhoy
4	Ischia	2784	Maganzini	China	17-10	G Ferrero
5	Chusan	2852	Henrick	China	19-10	P & O Co
6	Pekin	3952	Cooke	China	12-10	P & O Co
8	Inkonka		Moore	Dunkirk	22-10	T Morrison & Co
8 9	Malkefels	3193	Von Freden	Karachi	22-10	Glade & Co
10&11	Nubia	3844	Tillard	China	2-11	Bo Co
12	Arabia	4167	Leigh	London	29-10	P & O S N Co
15	Afghan	1439	Dexter	Aden	29-10	H C Joosub

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Ischia s	Magauzini	Hangkong

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday

Steamer Henzada Maclian for Persian Gulf
" Sutherland, Wallace for Calcutta

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday
Steamer Maltkefels for Hamburg, &c
" Arabia for London
" Sultan for Zanzibar, &c
" Kateria for Persian Gulf
" Akbar for Jeddah
" Afghan for Jeddah
" Mahommadi for Jeddah

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	From
13	Trautenfels	Antwerp
14	Bancoora	Calcutta
15	Reichenfels	Middlesbro'

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, Oct 15

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Oriental" which left Bombay on the 1st instant arrived here to-day (Saturday).

The B I S N Co's s s Goorkha left Portsaid on the evening of the 14th instant.

The B I S N Co's s s Rewa left Suez on the morning of the 14th instant.

The Clan Line Co's s s Clan Menzies arrived in London on the morning of the 15th instant.

The Clan Line s s Buchanan arrived at Suez from Colombo Madras and Calcutta on the evening of the 11th instant.

The P and O Company s s Tientsin (Extra) left Moji (Japan) for Singapore on the 14th instant.

The Austrian Lloyds s. s. Silesia left Trieste for Bombay via Karachi on the 13th instant and may be expected here on or about the 6th proximo.

The same Coy's s. s. Trieste left Kobe for Bombay via Calcutta on the 16th instant.

The same Coy's s. s. Austria, from Japan, arrived at Calcutta on the morning of the 15th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—OCTOBER 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Scindia s—4 bales wool H Mitha and Co ; 56 bales wool David Sassoon and Co ; 67 bales wool C Nanjee ; 20 cwts tallow Richard F Felt

FOR HULL.

Othello s—50 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 16000 cwts cottonseed Wagojee Becher

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—12010 cwts wheat and 6200 cwts cottonseed Ralli Brothers

FOR DUNKIRK.

Inkonka s—1000 cwts wheat N Khairaz and Co ; 8001 cwts linseed Soceta Coloniale Italiana ; 5000 cwts wheat John Fachiri

Imaum s—200 cwts mustardseed Valkart Brothers

FOR BREMEN.

Maltkefels s—2000 cwts poppyseed Ralli Brothers

FOR ANTWERP.

Swaledale s—10 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 200 bales cottonfly K Hurmukhrai and Co ; 1000 cwts myrabollams K Shrikrisnadas

Shadwell s—2000 cwts castorseed N Khairaz and Co ; 103 cwts gum J Nurbheram

FOR HAMBURG.

Maltkefels s—265 bales hemp P Bhimjee ; 2000 cwts bonemeal E C Nanjee ; 2000 cwts rapeseed A Blascheck and Co ; 8919 cwts rapeseed, 100 cwts mowraseed and 6016 cwts linseed Ralli Brothers ; 6000 cwts castorseed N Khairaz and Co ; 4000 cwts bran W and A Graham and Co ; 125 hemp and 100 cwts gum Kiddle Reeve and Co ; 12000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros ; 2001 cwts linseed E D Sassoon and Co ; 1000 cwts myrabollams Ebjee Oomersey 110 bales cottonfly K Vislam and Co ; 1000 cwts gum G Sajpal

FOR MARSEILLES.

Scindia s—4000 cwts castorseed N Khairaz and Co ; 25 cwts coriander seed N Futehaly and Co ; 25 bales hemp Kiddle and Co

FOR HONGKONG.

Ischia s—5 cases glassware N A Pohowala ; 10 bales twist, 1 bale cotton and 5 1-2 cwts genda horns M M Essabhoy ; 102 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co ; 5 chests opium M H E Ellias ; 103 chests opium David Sassoon and Co ; 40 chests opium C E Rahim and Co ; 23 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co; 2 chests opium E Noordin and Co ; 1 box cow bazar P F Talati

Ischia s—300 bales twist Talati and Co

FOR SHANGHAI.

Chusan s—500 bales twist Talati and Co ; 80 chests opium C Ebrahim and Co ; 120 chests opium David Sassoon and Co ; 32 chests opium R N Talati and Co; 10 chests opium M M Essabhoy ; 27 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co ; 1 chests opium C Bomanjee and Co ; 22 1-2 chests opium E Noordin and Co ; 31 chests opium A E J Abraham

FOR KOBE.

Pekin s—200 bales cotton Nanjee Khairaz and Co

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY LT-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, October 18.

There will be no Technical Instructions, at Oyster Rock to-day on account of Bank Holiday.

By Order
A. STIFFE, Capt. R. A.
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, October 18.

1 The Programme of the 1st Battalion G I P Ry Volunteers Rifle Meeting has been received and may be seen at Head-Quarters. Match 1, 300 Yards is open to all Comers and entries for the same will be received at Head-Quarters up to the 26th October 1904.

PRIZES.—One Prize of Rs 30, One of Rs 25, One of Rs 15, Five of Rs 10 and Twelve of Rs 5.

2 E Company (Cyclists) will parade at Church Gate Station at 6-50 a.m. to-day (Tuesday) next the 18th instant to take part with the Bombay Light Horse in a March out.

Dress Drill Order without Arms.

Members of other Companies who have Cycles are requested to attend this parade.

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use. The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case grey or white hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for The Mexican Hair Renewer. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE WAR

will lead to an increased demand for all classes of Army Clothing Supplies and if we should find

GREAT BRITAIN
LIKELY TO BE INVOLVED

it will necessitate the greater part of our output going to the Indian Government Departments which will restrict our output for private orders, and as we do not wish to see our customers'

INTERESTS PREJUDICED

we are taking the liberty of reminding all Readers that for supplies of Suitings for England, Sea, The Hills, School, Sport, Games or Work, early application should be made for samples to the undermentioned who make no charge for them. Our industry cannot be enumerated among

BRITISH LOSSES

for we are and have always been Manufacturers of Broadcloths, Serges, Flannels, Worsteds, Hosiery, Yarns for Weaving, Knitting and Carpets, Clothing of all descriptions whether standard sizes or to measure, and we have gained ground rather than lost it.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,
DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC Co.,
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND
CONTRACTORS

STOCK & SHOW ROOMS,
9-11, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

PIANOS
S. ROSE & CO., stock the best

PIANO PLAYERS
S. ROSE & CO., have the most perfect.

MUSIC
S. ROSE & CO., have the best Selection.

TALKING MACHINES
S. ROSE & CO., have the finest made.

BAND INSTRUMENTS
S. ROSE & CO., are Agents for the best Makers in the World.

S. ROSE & Co.,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

TRY
(MONTGOMERIES' PATENT.)
BERMALINE BREAD
AS USED IN THE
ROYAL HOUSEHOLD.

Dr. ANDREW WILSON, says :—"This BREAD should be taken by all who are in any way affected by digestive ailments."

All kinds of Fancy and Household Bread made.
MILK, BUTTER and CREAM supplied to any part of Bombay twice daily.
W. O. LINTOTT, Proprietor.
Up-country orders promptly attended to.
DEVONSHIRE DAIRY FARM
AND
PAREL ROAD BAKERY.

A WONDERFUL SHOW
AT WHITEAWAY'S.
Please see last page for particulars.

WHITEAWAY LAIDLAW & Co.,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE RE DE DION MOTOR CARS.

WE have much pleasure in announcing to our esteemed CONSTITUENTS and the MOTORING PUBLIC in general that we have been appointed SOLE AUTHORIZED AGENTS for the sale of the celebrated DE DION MOTOR CARS and that several latest 1905 pattern DE DION Cars will be with us in Bombay shortly. Orders for these can be booked against arrival or Cars can be specially ordered out against indents with any kind of French or English bodies and extras.

All DE DION Cars imported by us are guaranteed to be genuine latest pattern Cars specially built for us suitable for India, and the De Dion Firms of Paris and London have undertaken not to supply GENUINE LATEST PATTERN DE DION Cars to any one else in OUR Territory.

All interested are invited to come and see our Correspondence with the DE DION Co. appointing US their SOLE AGENTS.

BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

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HENRY S. KING & CO.

A PERFECT
PEG WHISKY
IMPERIAL HIGHLAND
Has maintained
A HIGH
REPUTATION FOR
27 YEARS.
Per doz. Quarts
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Ask for this at
OUR BOMBAY BRANCH
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SPENCER & Co., LD.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
MADRAS.

THE NEW
REMINGTON INVOICING TYPEWRITER
IS AN INVOICING MACHINE
FIRST AND FOREMOST.
In addition, it's the cheapest invoicing machine because it's a Remington—you know how they last.

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY,
2, POLLOCK STREET, CALCUTTA.
WARDEN & CO.,
27, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE
BERNDORF
METAL WORKS,
OF ARTHUR KRUPP,
Berndorf, in Austria
by this present take liberty to bring again their
GERMAN SILVER
SHEET & WIRE
under the notice of Merchants and Consumers in India.

IT is now more than 25 years since the BERNDORF GERMAN SILVER WARE was first introduced to the Indian Markets, and it has since stood the best for high quality, whilst Dealers and Metal Workers alike appreciate its never varying, uniform outturn and high reliability.

The Proprietor of the Berndorf Works kindly asks intending buyers when ordering AUSTRIAN MAKE to stipulate for

BERNDORF MANUFACTURE.

as substitutes are being offered.

At the same time the attention of Indentors is directed to the Berndorf special

TRADE MARK FOR INDIA, THE "PALMTREE,"

as per annexed sketch which registered mark may be struck on each Sheet or Wire Ticket IN ADDITION to any other stamp (such as the Queen's Head) or name, which Indentors may desire, but they should beware of imitations.

Orders can only be accepted through Houses domiciled in Europe according to long established custom.
Berndorf, in Austria. December 1904.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULARS.

The introduction of the Prism has very materially reduced the size of Binoculars, while the "field of view" has been enlarged and the defining power brought to the highest state of perfection.

GOERZ TRIEDER BINOCULAR

has six times the magnifying power of any Binocular. It includes a field of view wider by six times that of any other Binocular and the sharpness of vision unparalleled, while the brilliancy of image is unsurpassed. Sole Agents in India for

GOERZ PRISM OR TRIEDER BINOCULARS

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, OCT. 18, 1904.

KUROPATKIN'S "ADVANCE NORTHWARDS."

THE battle of Liao-yang was accepted by many military critics as having decided the mastery of Manchuria, but by others we were assured that the turning point had been reached and that from that day forth we should hear of a long succession of Russian victories and the final triumph of Russia over Japan. The "Novoe Vremya" claimed Liao-yang as a magnificent victory and declared that an army, which could retire with such magnificent calm, had a right to consider itself invincible. Another Muscovite critic told us that the Army's immense moral force increased with every retirement like the winding of a great spring; whilst a third, describing what others regard as a precipitate retreat, says: "We left Liao-yang with such haughty tranquility of soul, with such firmness of character, with a skill so marvellously worked out in detail, that the whole of the historical and legendary retreats of the ancient Greeks must pale into insignificance before them." The Russian journals in their laudable desire to calm down public excitement, speak euphemistically of this long series of retreats as "General Kuropatkin's advance northwards." As has been observed by a brilliant English military writer, a retreat made voluntarily may be a masterpiece of strategy, but when a general abandons a position, which he has fortified at a cost of sixty million roubles, when, moreover, he hands over to the enemy a valuable railway together with the coal mines of Yentai, which feed it, his enforced retreat cannot be other than a disaster. The Japanese were unable to annihilate his army, and there was a loud outcry against them that they had failed to make the most of their opportunity. They have done it since and in their own way—and the result is to them, we imagine, quite as satisfactory as if it had been accomplished six weeks ago. General Kuropatkin has "advanced" still further north, and we can well believe that the congratulations which were offered to the Russian leader must afford him little consolation. It is not possible that he fails to recognise that if ever he returns to Liao-yang, it will be by a rougher road than that by which he left it. Defence, as we have been forcibly reminded, is always an easier task than offence, and it is not easy to see how an army which "failed to hold its ground can dislodge an opponent which chased it from its impregnable positions." Japan has, in the past few days, shown us that the turn of the tide was not when Europe declared it so, and that, indeed, it has not yet been reached.

Liao-yang was the richest town in Manchuria, the chief emporium of supplies and foodstuffs and the principal strategical base. Russia showed every intention of converting it into a permanent base. She concentrated her forces there and constructed strong fortifications. General Kuropatkin announced to the world that he intended to make a successful stand there, and promised the Tsar to fight a decisive battle. It was easy enough to promise, but performance was more difficult. He was driven out with a loss of at least twenty-five thousand men, after abandoning or destroying munitions and provisions in enormous quantities. But great as was that disaster, when full details of the fighting in the neighbourhood of Yentai reach us, we imagine it will be found greatly to eclipse Liao-yang in every important way. It is impossible not to sympathise with General Kuropatkin in his continued failures. As at Liao-yang, so on the Shaho, everything, appeared to be in his favour. It was shown only the other day that the harvest throughout Manchuria had been exceptionally abundant and at Tie-ling the Russian had still a rich country at his back, even though he had lost the valley of the Liau and could not rely on easy means of communication with Pechili. These circumstances were held to improve Russia's chances and to require a much greater effort on the part of Japan than had thitherto been necessary. That greater effort has been made, and made successfully. In accounting for that success it is possible that Russian indolence and disloyalty count for as much as Japanese patriotism, though there can be little doubt that man for man the Japanese is a superior soldier to the Russian. It is easy to understand the reluctance of the Russians to go to the front, of which Reuter told us a couple of days ago. That they are utterly dispirited is but natural. The letters from soldiers on the field and the statements made by correspondents as to the troops being completely disheartened by constant defeat and ever-recurring retirements serve to explain it. Incidents, such as have constituted Russian experience, would dishearten the finest troops the world has ever known, M. Naudeau told us weeks ago that the men were unnerved and their officers morose, "Stout fighters as Russian troops are, there is a limit even to their fine endurance of continual disasters and excessive privations, No enemies ever hate each other quite so cordially as the generals of a routed army. It is always everybody else's fault, and blame is handed down from the summit of the hierarchy to the base, until all minds become penetrated with a sense of their inferiority or infected with a doubt of the capacity o their chiefs."

In the midst of his calamities it is pleasant to find General Kuropatkin can still be magnanimous. He has lost seventeen battles, has sustained eighty thousand casualties, and something approaching a fourth of his guns have been carried away, yet he is still able to extol the bravery of his opponents and testify to the fact that so faithfully do they observe the rules of war that this is, in this respect, "the most pleasant war in which he has been engaged." This declaration is made whilst his army is still unextricated and the Japanese are pursuing them in every direction. Fighting is now said to be progressing in the neighbourhood of Mukden, on which it might be supposed the advance has been made somewhat too rapidly, but for the fact that the troops at present holding it are said to be greatly disorganised and out of hand. The desirability of making as firm a stand as possible at Mukden is fully recognised. It is strongly fortified to the south and the importance of retaining a great and populous centre, the advantages offered by so doing and the prestige which would accrue to Japan from its loss, have all been impressed upon Russian commanders. But it still remains problematical whether General Kuropatkin will be able to do that which is desired of him. He had hoped for time to concentrate. If not, there is nothing for it but to "advance" still further north to Harbin. At any rate, the Japanese have now possession of the only gate by which he can enter Southern Manchuria in the winter. This was an undecided point six weeks ago, the retreat from Liao-yang did not endanger the position, but Shaho has placed it beyond doubt. With the railway line in working order, General Kuroki is still within six days of Japan, whilst his opponent is practically six weeks by troop-train for Moscow. It is declared that the Russian General is a better tactician than a strategist and that the extrication of the army from a very delicate position on September 1 was the best piece of work that the Russians have yet shown us. Whether he will be able to repeat this in the present instance remains to be seen. But it is again brought home to us, as we observed yesterday, that the crude strategy inspired at St. Petersburg, and not by the gallant general who must bear the brunt, has enabled Japan to win victory after victory in the field and to gain "the immense and additional advantage of moral superiority over her foe by a long sequence of unbroken successes."

REFORM IN RUSSIA.

THERE is need to talk of reform in Russia when the nation is depressed not only by internal causes of discontent, but by the disasters in Manchuria. The suggestion of reform has been so often acclaimed and has been so often followed not merely by disappointment but by repression and reaction that the repetition of the word in relation to Russia must be received with scepticism. We remember the Tsar's manifesto of March last year and the hopes which were built upon it. Yet the duty of putting its principles into practice was entrusted to M. de Plehve and within a month of its promulgation the Kishineff massacres occurred. Prince Sviatopolk Mirski, the new Minister of the Interior, however, appears to be imbued with ideas different from those of his predecessor. At any rate, he has recently given utterance to sentiments which are most praiseworthy, albeit the medium through which he has published them to the world has not increased the dignity of his position as a Russian Minister. It is the misfortune of an autocratic Government that its constitution provides no means by which its ministers may address the world; and Prince Sviatopolk Mirski is confined to expressing his opinions to private individuals or to the professional "interviewer." He has announced his policy to an American Journalist, and that he has thought it worth while to declare his aims through such a channel is a sign that the leaven of change is working in Russia, as well as an indication of deficient constitutional machinery. Prince Mirski is careful to disavow the possession of any definite programme at present. But he has ideas and he takes his stand on the platform furnished by the Tsar's manifesto of last year. The question, which time alone can decide, is whether he will be allowed to carry out his ideas. Outside observers declare that Russia requires a new constitution, but the Prince naturally replies that this is impossible in present conditions. He has, however, faith in the Zemstvos and local self-government. if developed through them Russian policy has, however, hitherto been directed towards curtailing the powers of the Zemstvos, and M. de Plehve deprived them of many of their rights. Each fresh deprivation but strengthened the agitation of the Zemstvos who for long have aimed to combine in one solid body. Such a union of the elective district assemblies would give them a power and influence second only to the Church. The policy of the Government has endeavoured to prevent anything of the kind, albeit the immediate aims of such a union were mainly to establish facilities for the interchange of advice and information. M. de Plehve ruthlessly suppressed any leanings towards combination, but his successor holds different ideas. He has cancelled a circular issued by M. de Plehve, who forbade the Moscow Zemstvo to put itself at the head of the United Zemstvos of the Provinces to provide medical and sanitary aid to the armies in the field. This represents a great point gained and exemplifies the new Minister's declared faith in the Zemstvos. He states his conviction that these Assemblies contain possibilites for the amelioration of the condition of the lower classes and that eventually they could give what the people want. Prince Mirski speaks from a knowledge gained as Governor in three provinces. He believes he knows the people's needs, and his declared aim is their welfare. Will his ideas prevail? Has the Russian autocracy been sufficiently chastened at home and in Manchuria to revolutionise its domestic as well as its foreign policy?

THE CANADIAN TRADE MISSION.

THE first attempt of the Elder-Dempster Line to promote trade between Canada and South Africa has from all accounts not proved a success. Acting in conjunction with the Dominion Government, the Company offered free passages in the "Monarch" to representatives of Canadian firms, and also arranged for the free transport of samples of Canadian goods. This offer was widely advertised and freely commented upon. In the sequel, however, the "Monarch" left without either representatives or samples. Not a single Canadian firm had taken advantage of the Company's munificent offer. According to a South African explanation of the phenomenon, the excuse of the Canadian manufacturers for not taking advantage of the offer is that they are too busy with English and American trade at present. It is an open secret, however, that the Conference Lines have viewed the trend of the Elder-Dempster Company to the South African business with not a little trepidation and as the Canadian manufacturers' excuse of "too busy" will not hold water the suggestion which has been made that the Conference Companies had brought influence to bear against Canadian exporters sending goods by the "Monarch" has all the appearance of truth.

THE MOTOR-CAR AT MANŒUVRES.

THE time has evidently not yet arrived for the motor-car to be regarded as an indispensable adjunct to the success of military manœuvres, if we may judge from some recent remarks by a home press correspondent who stigmatises it as an unmitigated nuisance. Strong as this expression of opinion may appear, there is no gainsaying the fact that some motorists at manœuvres, whether in an official or private capacity, have, by their arrogance and disregard for others, made themselves objects of special aversion. It is but natural that ordinary people should resent having to make way for a fast machine which not only takes the road from everybody, but having taken it leaves it in a fog of dust. According to the accounts of the recent manœuvres the men were unnecessarily harried and worried by the multitude of motors which thronged the highways and byways of Essex. Admitting that in all cases troops on the march do not sufficiently observe the rule of the road still, even if the rule of the road is observed there is a maximum of discomfort to be derived from the presence of motors in large numbers. Officially they may be of some use, but some check should be put upon the presence of the crowd of unofficial cars which cause so much annoyance. The Manœuvres Act is defective if it cannot control the crowds whether on foot or on wheels, which have it in their power to mar the comfort of the troops and the success of the operations.

FOR the purpose of presiding over the special University Convocation H. E. the Governor arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, from Bijapur and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. The arrival was private. His Excellency was accompanied by Mr. J. H. DuBoulay, Private Secretary, Colonel Richard Owen, Military Secretary, and Captain J. G. Greig, Aide-de-Camp. On the arrival of the train at the Victoria Terminus, the saloon in which the Governor travelled was detached and shunted on to a siding, where his Excellency alighted about an hour later. Lord Lamington then drove to the Secretariat where he stayed during his brief sojourn in Bombay. His Excellency together with the members of his staff left Bombay last night by the 11-30 (Railway time) Poona local for Poona, en-route to Mahableshwar.

REGARDING the rumour, which has found publication in Calcutta to the effect that a mission to Kabul is prospective, we learn that nothing of the kind has been settled though as has long been well-known both this and the visit of the Amir to India are possible contingencies, it being obviously most desirable to renew with H. H. Habibullah the treaties made with his father, the late Abdur Rehman.

REGARDING the move of the Government of India to Calcutta everything depends upon Lord Curzon who has not as yet been able to send any word as to when he is likely to reach India. Should he arrive next month he will most probably take over charge from Lord Ampthill in Simla. Should his return be delayed until December the ceremony is likely to be transferred to Calcutta.

THE P. & O. Company's steamer Caledonia with the outward mails of the 7th instant left Aden at 1 p.m. yesterday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Saturday next.

AMONGST passengers by this week's mail steamer is Bishop Lefroy who is returning from leave at home to resume charge of his diocese at Lahore. He pays a flying visit to Simla before the Government of India offices close there.

EXPERIMENTS, which, if successful, will add enormously to the comfort of passengers in the hot season, are being made upon the North-Western Railway. They are for the introduction of electric punkahs and lights in the carriages. The plant for a small number of vehicles has already reached India.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 24th September 1904, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 1903 of 53,212 maunds and Rs. 15,069 in the earnings.

THE Dean of Norwich has dropped a thunderbolt among the youthful couples of Norwich by protesting against their making his cathedral a trysting place. Possibly in the old monastic days the authorities would have taken more summary measures, and clapped the offenders into those old Norman dungeons constructed beneath the palace. The ancient cathedral must, however, have offered greater facilities for flirting in the old days than now, for until the enormous window which now occupies the whole west front was placed in position, the nave used to be pretty much like a great tunnel. Queen Elizabeth complained of the want of light in the cathedral, so they tore down some of the walls and let in windows to illuminate the gloom. In later days the operations were upon a greater scale, but then it was King Iconoclast in the persons of a seventeenth-century mob that did the damage.

THE expulsion of the monks from the Grande Chartreuse has produced some curious results. Their property, including the distillery and the trade-mark of the famous liqueur, has been put in the hands of an Official Receiver; but before they left they broke the stills and destroyed, as far as possible, everything which could reveal the secrets of the manufacture Now they offer to supply the genuine article guaranteed by their trade-mark from one of their retreats, at Tarragona; so the Receiver, whose function it is to realise their property for their benefit (more or less), is constrained to treat them as counterfeiting their own trade-mark, and to take legal proceedings against their own agents in France for infringing their rights. Moreover, he has had the liqueur analysed, and sent down two skilled chemists to the distillery at Fourvoirie, between the deserted monastery and the town of St. Lourent Dupont to discover how to make it. By examining certain vessels left unwashed, and the remains of plants found in the distillery, they have, as they believe, succeeded; at any rate, the triumphantly showed a representative of the "Temps" a bottle of yellow Chartreuse—though we hear nothing of the white or the green. They also told him that the plants exhibit the proper qualities only when grown in the woods near the monastery, and that experiments with those from a distance were unsuccessful. Hence the Tarragona Chartreuse is only an imitation. Probably, writes a prudent contemporary, the best course for the consumer will be to try both.

WHAT WILL HAPPEN IN WALES?

[BY DR. MACNAMARA, M.P.]

THERE is in progress a good deal of rather elaborate sham-fight manœuvring connected with the coming great struggle in Wales. And both sides are frantically fussing about up to their eyes in the operation. For example the Local Authorities Defaul (Welsh Coercion) Act is really all fudge. And its authors know it. Lord Londonderry went somewhere and made a brave speech, in which he said the Government was not to be shaken from its purpose by the Welsh revolters. Neither would it allow less than justice to be done to the Denominational schools in Wales. From that day, writes Dr. Macnamara, M. P., in the "Pall Mall Gazette," the Government began to be badgered by solicitous inquiries—which the National Society probably instigated—as to when the Government proposed to make good its valiant pledge. Hence the Local Authorities Default Act. As a self-respecting institution the Government was compelled to put it upon the Statute Book, though I doubt whether the Prime Minister ever cared two straws about it.

Then, again, on the other side, there is a lot of wild and exuberant out-pouring. Schools are to be closed, managers and education committee members are to resign, teachers are to be dismissed, and so on. Personally, I take leave to think that nothing so dreadful is likely to happen, and to express the respectful hope that the "Times" will, as rapidly as may be, get over the acute fit of blue funk into which, on this Welsh question, it has been plunged for some time past.

So far as I can see, the first thing that will happen will be that every Welsh Authority will technically put itself in order, and so dish the operations of that terrible engine of tyranny (the Default Act), which was never intended for any other purpose than that of a Parliamentary Taffiebogle—to adopt a Scotticism.

Up to a few days ago the County Councils of Montgomery and Merioneth were the only authorities upon whom the Default Act could operate. They had, like the Welsh counties generally, decided to give the Denominational schools the bare Exchequer grants received on their behalf. There was to be no supplemental Rate-aid. But the Exchequer grant is received spasmodically. As it came in the good folk of these two counties paid it out. When the coffer was empty everything came to a standstill. So the teachers of these counties found themselves facing the Midsummer holidays, and overdue salaries still unpaid. Now this would have started the machinery of the Default Act at once. Mr. Morant would have been bound to have paid the salaries, and to have taken the amounts out of the sums due from the Exchequer to the County Councils. What happened? Montgomery at once took a correct strategic movement to the rear, and paid the salaries. (For the sake of the "intransigeant" No-rater, I may at once say that the payments were probably a draft in advance upon Exchequer grants which will "come in course of payment," to use the Budget phrase.) There remains Merioneth. Now observe what happened on Thursday last. My friend and colleague, Mr. Osmund Williams, very properly urged Merioneth to pay up, and thus put itself in order. There was, so the papers say, "a lively exchange of views," and ultimately a decision was postponed in order that "in accordance with overtures made by Mr. Lloyd-George, M.P., the Committee should meet the deputation representing the National Executive of Welsh County Councils." And no doubt, when the meeting is held, Merioneth will pay up, and the Default Act will be hung up with the cross-bow and arquebuse. And that is why I say, as I do, that far more remarkable than his acute powers of repartee in debate his ready humour and his fine Parliamentary courage, are the shrewd calculating foresight and the unflagging faculty for organization which my brilliant little friend so conspicuously displays.

Very good. We will assume that the Welsh Councils are all manœuvered out of reach of the Board of Education's guns. (If they are wise and do as Mr. Lloyd-George asks them this is what will happen.) What next? They have to maintain the Denominational schools without hitting up against the Board of Education on the one hand or the irreconcilable Welsh No-rater on the other. If they can do this for six months they can win right out as I presently shall show.

But can they do it? Personally I have no doubt whatever on the matter. They are armed with the Board of Education's reports on each Denominational school prior to 1902. Those reports stamp the schools as "efficient" educationally—not structurally—according to the standard applied by H.M. Inspectors. For the moment the Welsh Councils will be in order if they keep the schools up to that standard. What funds have they at their disposal? All the Exchequer grants, new and old. Prior to the act of 1902 these Welsh Denominational schools received the ordinary grant on average attendance, plus about £22,000 "special aid" grant under the Voluntary Schools Act of 1897. and about £35,000 voluntary subscriptions. Under the Act of 1902 there is being paid to the Councils on their behalf the same ordinary grant, plus about £46,000 new "special aid" grant. This leaves a net deficiency of about £11,000. But the councils are getting an entirely new Exchequer "special aid" grant on behalf of their Board schools of about £115,000. This I must reduce to £74, 000, because they have lost the old Necessitous School Board grant of about £41,000 a year. If, therefore, they throw all their new grants under the Act of 1902 into one coffer they find themselves over £60,000 a year to the good, allowing for the withdrawal of voluntary subscriptions, "special aid" to Denominational schools under the Act of 1897, and special aid to Board schools under the Necessitous School Boards Act of the same year. The question is, Will the ardent No-rater allow this money to be pooled and drawn upon, if necessary, on behalf of the Voluntary schools? He may jib; because some of it really belongs to the Board schools; and its withdrawal from them involves, in effect a heavier burden upon the rates. But if he doesn't, the path of the so-called Welsh Revolters is simple even to the verge of monotony.

I assume, then, that without touching the rate the Welsh County Councils can "maintain" the Denominational schools and keep out of Mr. Morant's reach. What next? Why, then they will all table a formidable list of fabric improvements. Remember, although the Education Authority must pay for "fair wear and tear," the Denominational managers must "out of funds provided by them, keep the school house in good repair, and make such alterations and improvements in the buildings as may be reasonably required by the local Education Authority." Now, such is the state of most of the Denominational school buildings in Wales, in many cases upon the official testimony of the Board of Education's own inspectors, that huge sums will be required to meet even the most moderate demands in the way of drainage, lighting, ventilation, and structural repair. That a crushing list of requirements will at once be issued goes without saying. Then, of course, the Denominational managers will appeal to the Board of Education, which has a right of veto. So far as I can see, it cannot help them except in the matter of time. And this will only be the postponement of the funeral at the expense of the health of the children attending the schools.

Failing, therefore, fairly prompt attention to these fabric demands, the game is up for the Denominational schools in Wales, because the schools automatically disappear from the grant lists, and the children at once go to new or existing Council schools. The real Education question in Wales therefore, is this:—Will the Church in England, furnish promptly huge sums for the practical rebuilding of the Denominational schools in Wales? Seeing that her leaders are finding the Act of 1902 a pretty heavy handful nearer home an answer in the negative is fairly safe.

The grim possibilities of the future are not lost, of course, upon the leaders of the Church in Wales. And they will, in my opinion, be well advised if they try to effect a "deal," on the lines of the St. Asaph Bill. That proposed to lease the Denominational schools for an experimental period to the Authority, thus making them "Council" schools as to control, the appointment of teachers, and the form of religious teaching. It proposed also to permit of "facilities" being offered to volunteer Denominational teachers, at certain prescribed periods, for the purpose of giving specific denominational teaching to the children on whose behalf a request for the same had been preferred.

SHAHO SLAUGHTER.

THE JAPANESE VICTORY.

PURSUIT OF THE RUSSIANS.

THE TALE OF CARNAGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, October 16.

The Russians are still fighting doggedly, but every despatch shows more clearly the decisiveness of the victory of the Japanese, who have not only defeated the Russians, but are pursuing them in every direction.

Besides guns, the Japanese have captured a quantity of munitions and countless rifles and accoutrements.

The Japanese losses are far less than the Russian.

Twenty-eight Russian warships have passed Dornholen en route to the Far East.

The awful carnage that has taken place has produced the deepest impression at Tokio where there is no elation over the victory.

Diplomatists there are asking whether the opportunity for peaceful representations has not now arrived.

Reuter's correspondent at Mukden wires to-day that there was a lull yesterday, but the battle was resumed to-day, ten miles to the south-west of Mukden.

It is now certain, the correspondent adds, that General Kuropatkin will be able to extricate his army, though he has lost 30,000 men.

Being interviewed just before the battle, General Kuropatkin highly extolled the bravery of the Japanese who, he said, had faithfully observed the rules of war. In this respect, he said, it was the most pleasant war in which he had been engaged.

Mr. S. Hayashi, Consul for Japan in Bombay received the following message from his Government yesterday :—

Marshal Oyama's report on the 15th instant is as follows :—

The Russians found dead on the field in front of the Right army are 4,500 besides many more yet unaccounted for and a hundred new prisoners were taken.

It is estimated that the total Russian loss in this quarter alone is over 20,000.

The Russian losses in front of the Central and Left armies are being investigated.

The following message was received on Sunday evening :—

The number of Russian corpses buried by us, up to Thursday, previously reported as amounting to 2,000 refers to the quarter of our Left army alone. Marshal Oyama's further report estimates the Russian corpses left on the field in front of the Central army at 2,500. The total Russian corpses, so far ascertained, reach 8,550.

The above does not include the result of the fierce engagements with the Left army on Friday and Saturday. Many more are being discovered in all quarters.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, October 17.

Reuter in a message from Tokio last evening says that Marshal Oyama designates the whole engagement since the 10th instant, as the battle of Shaho.

Fighting has ceased in the Right and Centre Armies and continues before the Left.

Reuter's correspondent with the Russian Western Army wires on the 15th inst. that six days' fighting exceeding in ferocity that at Liao-yang, has resulted in the Russians' continued retirement.

The Japanese are now driving a wedge into the Russian Centre. The terrific bombardment caused a heavy storm of rain and hail. The battlefield became an impossible morass in which both armies stuck.

Reuter wiring from Mukden on the 16th says that hostilities practically ceased yesterday. The men are exhausted and food is insufficient. Every available gun and man was used in the battle.

The "Daily Telegraph" discussing the battle asks : Has the Tsar no Minister to tell him the bitter truth that he must make peace ?

The "Daily Chronicle" says Japan has shown that she is still more than a match for her enemy in generalship and fighting spirit.

The "Standard" says the series of victories is due to the higher fighting power of the Japanese.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Reuter wires from Mukden to-day that the battle continued throughout last night and was especially heavy at midnight.

The Russians retain their positions along the Shaho. The Eastern Army is now helping the Western.

General Sakharoff reports that the Russians, after desperate fighting yesterday, drove the Japanese from a hill on the southern bank of the Shaho and captured twelve guns.

The Baltic fleet coaled to-day, three of the steamers are in the Great Belt.

LORD MILNER'S RESIGNATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Oct. 17.

A "Statesman" cablegram, dated London, October 15th, says the report of Lord Milner's resignation is officially contradicted, but there is strong reason to believe it is correct.

THE NEW HOME RULE.

A "Statesman" cablegram says:—Sir West Ridgeway's policy was first conceived in 1899, when he was Under Secretary for Ireland. It involves a liberal measure of local Government by partially elective local bodies controlling education grants, the re-organisation of Dublin Castle and the relation of an Advisory Council on Indian lines which will be representative of all parties.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LORD CURZON'S RETURN.

Resignation Rumours Denied.

LONDON, Oct. 16.

Lord Curzon has informed Reuter that the reports published in the "St. James's Gazette" that he contemplated resigning his post owing to his wife's illness are entirely groundless.

LADY CURZON'S ILLNESS.

Lady Curzon's condition has somewhat improved and she has been moved from Walmer Castle to a house in the vicinity.

LONDON, Oct. 17.

Lady Curzon passed a fair night and the improvement continues.

FRENCH DUTY ON SILK.

The French silk trade is protesting against the Government proposal to impose a duty of nine francs on Asiatic silk fabrics from 1st January 1905.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN October 17.

The P. and O. S., N. Co.'s s. s. Caledonia with English mails of the 7th instant left here for Bombay at 1 p. m. to-day and steamer China left for Colombo and Australia at same time and date.

COMMERCIAL MISSION TO PERSIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, October 17.

The following communique issued to-day on a commercial Mission to Persia. The attention of the Government of India has recently been drawn to the desirability of investigating commercial possibilities of South Eastern Persia. Last year the principal trade centre in other parts of Shah's dominions were visited on behalf of the Board of Trade in London by Mr Maclean whose report has recently been published, and it was felt that simalar inquiries might advantageously be conducted in that portion of Persia which lies next to the Indian frontier. Certain of the Chambers of Commerce were addressed in the matter and their co-operation was invited, the Government undertaking to grant to their delegates a sum to be agreed upon as representing actual travelling expenses including cost of locomotion for individual and a reasonable amount of luggage and camp equipage and of escort. In response the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Millowners Association jointly nominated two Parsi gentlemen Messrs. D. M. Kapadia and K P. Massani as their delegates whilst the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore, the Bengal Chamber and the Indian Tea Cess Committee proposed to depute Mr. Gleadow Newcomen of the firm of Messrs. Cooper Allen and Co. with Mr. B. E. Luffman as assistant delegate and Mr. P. Ryan as his Secretary. Subsequently, however, the Bombay Chamber explained that they were authorised to pay only salaries of their nominees for the period they would be absent from India and the cost of samples to be collected and that unless every other expenditure could be guaranteed and all catering arrangements undertaken by the Government of India and unless the Mission were presided over by a responsible Government official, they would be obliged with regret to withdraw from the undertaking.

In reply, the Government of India they explained that they were prepared to agree to pay actual travelling expenses to and from Persia to provide transport for journey in Persia and to allow any reasonably liberal scale of outfit including tents camp furniture and horses. But that they were unable to undertake responsibility of catering for individual members or to appoint an official presedent to what had throughout been intended to be a purely commercial mission. Bombay delegates were consequently withdrawn. The mission consisting of Mr. Gleadowe Newcomen and his staff left Bombay for Bunder Abbas on 13th October and will be met on landing and accompanied throughout by a native, the Consular Agent of the Government of India and a hospital assistant with a small escort of Indian cavalry. The Persian Government have also shown their sympathy with the objects of the mission by deputing Colonel Muhammed Reza Mamur Khan and an escort of Persian soldiery whilst in Persian territory Major Skyes C. M. G. his Britannic Majesty's Consul at the Kerman. Will they also travel with delegates during a portion of tour which is expected to last about six months. From Bunder Abbas it is intended that party should strike northwards to Saidabad in Sirjan thence to Bahramabad in Rafsinjan the chief centre of cotton trade in the Province and a place of considerable importance and from thence to Kerman. From Kerman it is suggested that the Mission should proceed to Bam and Narmashar. An important centre on Bunder Abbas Seistan trade route and thence taking the Geshu pass in route to fertile valley of Bampur river return journey if time permits will take line via Magas Kuhak and the Kej to the valley to the Gwadur or Pasni.

THE TIBET MISSION.

SIMLA, October 17.

Of the members of the Tibet Mission who are now at Simla, Colonel Younghusband will most probably proceed home on well-earned leave in February, while Mr. Claude White will return to Sikkim. All the members of the party show obvious signs of the great hardships they have been through, but are otherwise in good health. Mr. O'Conor is still in Tibet. He accompanies the Gartok party as far as Shigatse the important trade mart to the west of Gyantse, thereafter returning to Gyantse where a post is being maintained for the present. The new Dichu route to Chumbi is being surveyed, but snow will most probably prevent the commencement of its construction until next spring. It avoids the Jeylap Pass altogether and it should not be impossible to construct it with gradients so easy as to render practicable its utilisation hereafter for the track of a light mountain railway with rope attachments on the steeper slopes, thereby in the case of need enabling supplies to be pushed up expeditiously as far as Phari.

THE POONA SHOOTING CASE.

CHARGES AGAINST A PATEL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Oct. 17.

Krishnajee Bin Babajee, Patel of Bahauli, Haveli Taluka, has been placed before Mr. Sheppard, the Collector, on charges of wrongful detention and cheating. The accused is allegad to have unlawfully detained Lieutenants Gout and Thew at the same village.

Mr. Apte, who appeared for accused, said the charge of wrongful confinement was not sustainable against the accused as he was justified in his action of detaining officers whom he believed to be guilty of a considerable offence. He was protected by section 54 of the Criminal Procedure Code which empowered police officers in which category a Police Patel would have to be included, to arrest any persons whom they considered had been guilty of any offence. The officers in this instance had shot a boy and a woman and the facts of the occurrence had not been properly determined. There was nothing proved to the contrary that the Patel had acted in any other than a lawful manner. In regard to the charge of cheating there was not one independent witness in the case to prove that the orderly had paid him Rs. 2-6. There was the statement of the orderly about the payment, but this was not borne out by the testimony of anybody else. The orderly knew that officers were not willing to pay and it was strange that he had in face of this made payment.

Mr. Joshi the Police Prosecutor, who appeared to procecute, urged that the Patel was not protected by section 54 of C. P. Code, and that section does not apply to Patels. The offence, moreover, was not a cognisable one, being only one of simple hurt. It had been clearly shown that the injury to the boy was very slight. With reference to the charge of cheating, the statement of the orderly was amply borne out by the officers. There was the statement of the orderly to the officers immediately after payment had been made, and under the Evidence Act the statement of a person made immediately after an occurrence was to be considered proof of that occurrence. There was nothing to show that the orderly had any animosity against the Patel or that he should bring a false charge of cheating against him.

The District Magistrate did not consider that a charge of wrongful restraint could lie against the Patel who believed at the time that the officers had been guilty of an offence which might have been estimated more serious than it really was. As the Patel under all the circumstances appeared to have acted within his rights, the Magistrate dismissed the charge of wrongful restraint. With reference to the charge of cheating the Magistrate considered there was sufficient evidence for a "prima facie" case. So far it appeared that the orderly had paid Rs. 2-6 to him on his (accused's) statement that the officers had told him to receive money from the orderly.

Mr. Apte then cross-examined the two officers and orderly. Both officers stated that the orderly had come and informed them about having paid Rs. 2-6 to the Patel as the latter was told by the Patel that he had been instructed to be paid the same.

The orderly in his cross-examination maintained that he had paid the money to the Patel because he believed the officers had told Patel to get same from him.

Mr. Apte dispensed with the cross-examination of the other witnesses.

The Magistrate reserved judgment till Wednesday next.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

POONA, October 17.

The Aga Khan's Hockey tournament commenced to-day. The match was between the Royal Scotts from Kamptee and the Bishop's High School of Poona and resulted in a win to the Royal Scotts by three goals to love. The game was not very interesting as the Royal Scotts had lead from the start and scored two goals in the first half and one in the second half time.

SURAT NOTES.

About two o'clock on Saturday afternoon there fell all too suddenly, midst a bright sun, a very smart shower of rain for nearly half an hour, which measured about 1 inch and 5 cents. This came, writes our Surat correspondent as a welcome relief after days of abnormal heat. A few more such showers will considerably improve the agricultural outlook in the district. The sky has now cleared altogether

This week there has been an appreciable decrease, in the plague mortality in this city, though hitherto unaffected parts begin one after another to be infected and rats appear everywhere. The population in the city seems sparse and thin. Here are the week's returns :—

	Number of plague deaths.	Total number of deaths.
8th October.	38	87
9th Do.	49	74
10th Do.	36	80
11th Do.	35	65
12th Do.	31	66
13th Do.	38	64
14th Do.	26	56
Total	254	492

Mr. N. M. Wadia. C. I. E., has generously contributed Rs. 200 towards the fund for erecting a "Health Camp" for the benefit of the Parsi community in Surat under the auspices of the managers of the Parsi Charity Funds. Mr. Edulji Kuverji Patel of Singapore village, in Surat district, a Merchant and contractor at Aden, has offered a donation of Rs. 500 towards the same purpose.

Mr. Samshudin S Kadri, B. A. Deputy Collector in charge, Olpad division, who had been on one month's leave has returned to duty. Mr. Kadri is transferred to Ahmedabad, where he will shortly proceed.

Grass Depots have been opened by the Collector in Surat, Kim and Sayan stations, where grass will be sold at the rate of Rs. 6 for one thousand pounds weight. This grass is imported from Navapura, in Khandesh, on the Tapti Valley Railway. The concession will greatly benefit small cultivators owing cattle for agricultural purposes.

A committee to consider the state of the topographical maps of India will assemble about the middle of next month. Mr. J. O. Miller, at present Private Secretary to the Viceroy, will be President, with Colonel Longe, Surveyor-General, and a Military Officer (not yet nominated) as members, and a Secretary. There will probably also be an expert from the Ordnance Survey at Home. Consequent on Mr. Miller's Joining the above committee Mr. Nathan, Deputy Secretary in the Home Department, will take up the duties of Private Secretary to the Viceroy. Mr. Nathan meanwhile is granted privilege leave, Mr. Marris acting for him in the Home Department, and Mr. Barker, of the Punjab Secretariat, joining that Department as Under-Secretary.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

THE VISIT TO DHARWAR.

THE NEW GOLD FIELD.

Probably the most interesting feature of his Excellency the Governor's tour in view of possible development in the future was Lord Lamington's visit to the Kablegatti experimental gold mines at Dharwar. In 1874, Mr. B. B. Foote, F. G. S. was sent by Government to survey the Kappatgode hills and in his official account of his researches he mentioned the recovery of gold from the streams which he said rose to the west of the hills in question about twelve miles from Gadag. Quartz reefs he reported occurred in all the rocks of this tract and the surface of the reefs had been much broken by gold seekers. He discovered what he called "three rude sinkings hardly deep enough to deserve the name of pits and a considerable length of shallow trenchings. In the end Mr. Foote concluded that gold was present in only very small quantities and an examination of the samples of quartz he obtained bore out his opinion.

The distinction of having made the important discoveries of which the present mining works in the Dharwar field are the outcome belongs apparently to Mr. C. G. Huddleston. Mr. Huddleston was engaged as a mining engineer in the gold mines of Hyderabad, Deccan, and while there Mr. Foote's report came under his notice. His thorough acquaintance with "old men's" workings in his own field of activity at that time at once led him to suspect similar remains in the Dharwar District, but he kept his counsel, and took an early opportunity of making a trip to the Kappalgodi Hill district. Here he found a few natives making about four annas a day each by washing for gold at the streams. All his inquiries about ancient workings, however, met with the same response as Mr. Foote's seem to have done—the native villagers knew nothing about them. At this stage, however, Mr. Huddleston's previous experience came in useful and with a happy thought he inquired if there were any tiger or hyena caves in the hills. The villagers said there were plenty of them and showed them. Mr. Huddleston saw them and found the "ancient workings" he had hoped for, and these have since been found to extend for over twelve miles.

From this point no time was lost. Mr. Huddleston was joined by Mr. E. W. Pusey and Mr. W. Gaze, and between them they took up prospecting licenses over a large area. A syndicate was formed and exploiting operations were commenced on a large scale. It was found that the auriferous rocks extended into the Native State of Sangli. But the Chief of the State would grant no concessions, and it was not until his recent death that prospecting was commenced by Mr. J. Mills. Meanwhile, work under a 30 years' mining lease was begun in 1902, on three reefs discovered on the Kabligatti block, in the Gadag taluka, Kabligatti being the name of the adjacent village. Messrs. John Taylor and Sons under took the management of the operations which were placed under the local control of Mr. Robert Collins assisted by Mr. Oliver, Messrs. Taylor and Sons were the exploiters of the Kolar Gold Fields and as the Kolar and Dharwar fields are similar, so far as comparison can yet be made, this experience was valuable. They had also had charge of mining in old workings in Egypt and of mining in Australia, Brazil, Russia, and elsewhere. Soon other companies were formed, under the same management to exploit other portions of the Dharwar field, and at present three companies, the Dharwar Gold Mines Ltd., the Gold Fields of Dharwar, Ltd., and the Sangli Gold Mines Ltd., are at work, the total capital employed being about £160,000.

THE MINES.

The mines visited by Lord Lamington were the Kabligatti block, and his Excellency and party made an interesting tour of the works under the direction of Mr. Oliver, acting manager. The head works of the three shafts which have deen sunk were visited and afterwards an extensive adit left by the ancients where many interesting remains of the "old mens'" work were seen. Specimens of assayed quartz and of gold were exhibited. His Excellency, whose Australian experiences have made him familiar with gold workings, did not make a descent of any of the shafts, but two of the party were conducted by Captain Tucker over some of the more important underground workings where rich specimens of quartz, some containing visible gold, were seen. The total depth of this shaft, an incline shaft, had reached 420 feet, from the surface. and 'old men's' workings were discovered at a depth greater than 300 feet. In this mine valuable gold discoveries have been made, the reef in many places being several feet thick and the quartz often assaying at a high value. The "tailings" or worked quartz left by the "ancients" on the surface, outside the mines, have practically no gold left in them, but as the old workings were cleared quartz left in pillars or arches was found to be valuable and the promise thus held out seems to be substantiated now that the reef below the old workings has been arrived at. Only prospecting work has been done as yet, the quartz being taken to the surface for experimental treatment, and the crushing being done with trap boulders, in the old native way. The mine, however, is held to have been sufficiently "proved" for extensive mining operations to be taken in hand, and the Dharwar Gold Mines, Limited, is at present passing over part of its work to a new company which is being formed, under the name of Dharwar Reefs, Limited, with a capital of £170,000.

The neighbourhood of the mines is blessed with a good climate, being situated at 2200 to 2,400 feet above the sea, and it is believed that water will be plentiful. The disadvantages of the district are the absence of timber and coal, and both have to be imported, the Gadag mines being some dozen miles from the South Maratha Railway at Gadag, the nearest station, and the Sangli mines being a few miles further away. But it is understood that as soon as a sufficient return for the outlay can be obtained the railway authorities will extend their line by a branch running actually to the mines. It is duly noted that the Kolar mines are worked by electric power, which is brought from generating works on the Kaveri, nearly 100 miles distant, and is very economical. Possible arrangements for a similar supply could be made by the Dharwar companies, with the Madras Government. The latter have before them a scheme by which it is proposed to dam the Tungabadra river near Hospet for irrigation works and to supply electricity, generated at the river, to the Hubli and Gadag cotton mills. These are only nine miles from the Dharwar mines, and the distance of the latter from the generating station would be slightly less than in the case of the Kolar mines.

The Governor's visit to the Dharwar gold field is regarded as a happy augury, for his Excellency has an extensive knowledge of mining affairs gained during his life in Australia, and was thus able to study the local work and its prospects as an expert. Up to the present stage the Government of Bombay have done everything possible to assist the progress of the work. They have granted the mining leases with as little delay as possible, they have established a telegraph office, and constructed roads and have given those interested in the mines the right to construct tanks for water supply over a large area. The greater portion of the field is situated in the Dharwar Collectorate, and those who have had most to do with the actual preliminary work of the past year or two entertain very warm feelings towards the Collector, Mr. Malcolm Gibb, for the great amount of trouble that he has taken in connection with the hundred and one matters that have had to be dealt with for skilful arbitration in matters of dispute, and his fair and sympathetic attitude.

LORD LAMINGTON'S VISIT.

The companies at work upon the reef united to make the Governor's visit as pleasant as possible. Carriages were lent to convey his Excellency and party from the Gadag railway station and the roads over which the two hours' drive to the mines was made had been freshly levelled and made up. The Governor was greeted on his arrival by a salute of seventeen dynamite explosions and at the entrance of the Kabligatti mine's property a large ornamental archway carried inscriptions, offering Welcome to Lord Lamington" and uniting the names of the Dharwar and Sangli gold mines. Decorations were also in evidence at all parts of the works.

Mr. Oliver had breakfast awaiting for the party on their arrival, at his bungalow, and after the inspection of the property which followed a large party sat down to luncheon. On the right of the Governor was Mrs. Malcolm Gibb, and at his left hand Mrs. Huddleston, others present being Mr. Gibb, Collector of Dharwar; Lieut.-Col. Owen, Military Secretary to the Governor; Mr. DuBoulay, Private Secretary; Captain Greig, Aide-de-Camp; the Misses Gibb; Mr. Oliver. Acting Superintent of the Dharwar Gold Mines, Limited; Mr. W. J. Earles, Captain Tucker and Mr. Watkinson Dharwar Gold Mines, Limited; Mr. T. Wilson and Captain A. E. Argall, Sangli Gold Mines; Mr. Ahrles, Gold Fields of Dharwar, Mr. C. G. Huddleston, etc.

Mr. Oliver gave the health of his Excellency which was heartily drunk, and in reply Lord Lamington expressed his thanks for the way the health had been proposed and drunk and his gratitude for the hospitality he had received. He had on many occasions visited Australian gold mines and therefore it was particularly interesting to him to come there to what he trusted would be a very prosperous field. He must say he felt extremely touched by the reception that had been given him, for he knew by what laborious trouble it must have been prepared. He was also pleased to see representatives of other gold mines of the neighbourhood present. This was the first time since he had been in the Presidency of Bombay that he had trodden ground which no other Governor had trod. But he hoped it was only an augury that in the future when this field was developed it would be the duty of every succeeding Governer to come to the neighbourhood and visit the various prosperous gold mines of the district. (Applause.) In conclusion his Excellency proposed the success of the new gold field, not only of the Dharwar mines but also of the surrounding mines, Mr. Oliver's name being coupled with the toast. Glasses were cordially raised.

SPECIAL UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

HONORARY DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF LAWS.

A special Convocation of the University of Bombay was held in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University last evening for conferring the honorary degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law on the Hon'ble Dr. Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar M.A, C. I. E. The Convocation was presided over by his Excellency Lord Lamington, Chancellor, who had specially come down to Bombay for the purpose.

The newly formed Senate met in the University Library at 4 30 p. m; and half an hour later the procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor and Fellows entered the University Hall when all present rose and remained standing until the Chancellor had taken his seat. The order of the procession was as follows :—Fellows in order of precedence, juniors first: next came members of the Bombay Legislative Council; then member of the Supreme Legislative Council, Judge of the High Court, Principal, Grant Medical College then University officers including the Board of Accounts, the Registrar, Syndics in Law, Syndics in Arts, the Dean of the Faculty of Civil Engineering, the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, the Vice-Chancellor, and the Chancellor. The procession advanced, headed by the Assistant Registrar, till it reached the step of the dais, where it halted and formed a double line, each pair of Fellows separating to the right and left, through which the Chancellor advanced to his seat, followed by the University officers and other Fellows in the order of precedence. The Fellows saluted the Chancellor as he passed. After saluting the Chancellor, the Deans took the places provided on the right and left in front of the Chancellor's seat. The Fellows thereupon took their seats to the right and left behind the Deans and in front of the Chancellor's seat. The order of the entering and retiring procession was as follows :—

Mr Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathubhai
Mr N M Samarth
Dr Sorab K Nariman
Dr G B Kher
Miss A E Edge
Mr K Subramani Aiyar
Professor H M Bhadkamkar
Mr M K Atmaram-Bhukanvala
Mr S M Moses
Mr N G Welinkar
Professor C S Thariani
Mr D G Padhye
Mr Kalabhai Lallubhai
Mr Kaliandas Keshavdas
Dr N F Surveyor
Mr James MacDonald
Mr J M Antia
Mr C Abbdullatif
The Rev Father Usteri
Mr G S Rao
Mr T K Gajjar
Mr Mirza Husein Khan
Mr Ratiram D Dave
Mr E D Talati
Shaikh Faizullabhai L Mulla
Professor S R Bhandarkar
Dr A G Viegas
Mr Ibrahim M Sayani
Major L F Childe
The Rev R Scott
Shams ul-Ulma J J Modi
Rao Bahadur G N Nadkarni
Mr Kathavate
Rao Bahadur G S Desai
Dr Temulji B Nariman
Mr Joseph Ezekiel
Dr Edalji Nashirvanji
Mr K R Cama
The Honourable Khan Bahadur D R Chichgar
The Honourable Mr G K Gokhale
Lieutenant-Colonel Dimmock
Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir
Professor F M Dastur
The Honourable Mr Justice Chandavarkar
Mr R D Sethna
The Hon Mr Gibs
Khan Bahadur M C Murzban
Sir Bhalchandra Krishna
The Rev Dr D Mackichan
His Excellency the Right Honourable Lord Lamington.

All having taken their seats, the Vice-Chancellor presented the Hon. Dr. Bhandarkar to the Chancellor, praying that he might be admitted to the degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law. The Vice-Chancellor, in doing so, said :—

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Chancellor and gentlemen of the Senate. We are assembled this evening in Special Convocation to witness the conferring of the honorary degree of this University on one of her most distinguished sons. The rareness of the occasion is a testimony to the high value which the University attaches to the distinction which it is empowered to bestow, and the great self-restraint which it has manifested in the exercise of this previlege has served to enhance the honour in the case of the select few on whom it has been conferred. A University which has conferred this degree four times in the twenty years that have elapsed since its institution cannot be accused of prodigality in the distribution of its honours. The fact that this is the first occasion on which the University has resolved to admit one of her own graduates to this honour seems to suggest that she has perhaps erred in the opposite direction. Doubtless, had the late Mr. Justice Telang been spared, his name would have adorned the roll of our honorary graduates; but another of our graduates of equal eminence, the late Mr. Justice Ranade, lived long enough to give his Alma Mater an opportunity of recognising his commanding abilities, and it will always remain a matter for sincere regret that one, whose great intellectual power and industry had gained for him the admiration of his countrymen throughout India, was allowed to pass away unhonoured by his University. It is therefore a matter for congratulation that the University is met to night to do honour to one of its first small but illustrious band of graduates, Professor Bhandarkar. With unanimous voice, but not too soon, it has been resolved to admit the honorary degree on one whose scholarship in the department of learning to which he has devoted himself stands unrivalled in India and has won for him a scholar's fame throughout the learned world. Professor Bhandarkar graduated as Batchelor of Arts with the highest honours in 1862 being the first graduate on the rolls of the University, His early labours in the Educational Department gave promise of the scholarly achievements of his later years, The High School of Ratnagiri over which he presided bears to this day the character which he stamped upon it, His earliest publications were the fruit of his work as a teacher of youth in that school; these laid the foundation of his reputation. These text-books of Sanskrit Grammar met with remarkble acceptance and did much to advance the study of this ancient classic in the schools not only of this Presidency, but of India. Their influence has spread even farther. Some years ago during a residence at the University of Berlin, I found them in the hands of the German student while the name of the author was a familiar and honoured name among German professors. In comparing the systems of University study in the different provinces of India, I have been struck by the superiority of the position held by Sanskrit study in this University as compared with its position in the other Universities. Various influences, racial religious and linguistic have, no doubt, contributed to this result; but I am disposed to regard the personal influence of a great teacher as one of the chief causes of this difference. Professor Bhandarkar has reared more than one generation of scholars whom he has inspired with his own high enthusiasm and thus the influence of his literary and professorial achievements has been broadened and has secured the promise of continuance. I shall not weary this assembly with an enumeration of Professor Bhandarkar's writings. These include grammatical treaties, learned critical editions of Sanskrit texts, his illuminating Reports on the Search for Sanskrit MSS, and numerous contributions to the proceedings of Oriental Societies and to the pages of learned periodicals. In the department of historical research, his Ancient History of the Deccan is our leading authority on that subject, while in the region of pure philology his Wilson Philological Lecture is a most important contribution to the science? The greater part of this literary work was accomplished in the intervals of a life already burdened with the heavy duties of a Professor of Sanskrit in Poona and subsequently in Bombay. In the discharge of these professorial duties Professor Bhandarkar was distingulsed for the thoroughness of his work into which, as into everything which he undertook, he carried the intensity of his strong nature. The perusal of his writings gives the impression of an enormous diligence lying behind them all; they are the concentrated essence of laborious thinking, yet destitute of any trace of the mere parade of learning. As a literary critic in the highest sense, Professor Bhandarkar occupies a foremost place. His critical discussions reveal the workings of a mind that has truly assimilated the principles of Western scholarship and is able to apply them with success to the rich materials that lie ready to hand in the literature of his people. He has shown all a scholar's fearlessness in the pursuit of scientific truth and his relation to traditional theory has been marked by a courageous independence. This robust independence is characteristic of the man as well as the scholar, it is part of that personality which has impressed all who have been brought into contact with Professor Bhandarkar. These exceptional qualities and attainments of the scholar whom we are met to honour have met with wide recognition. The Government of Bombay has shown its appreciation of them in many ways. It selected him as its representative to the first Oriental Congress which met in London. Although he was unable to attend this Congress he sent a valuable contribution to its proceedings. Subsequently he attended in the same capacity the Oriental Congress held in Vienna where he came into personal contact with many European scholars who appreciated his learning.

(Concluded on page 6.)

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The Money Market.

COTTON TRADE TOPICS.

THE OIL TRADE.

LONDON, September 30.

The slightly harder tone of the Money Market has been speedily reflected in the price of Consols, which have continued to manifest a weakening tendency, with occasional rallies. The easier price of gilt-edged securities should encourage investors to purchase them at the present time, as conditions all round are entirely favourable to such a course, more especially in the continued absence of interest in speculative securities. It is quite possible that with a revival of business activity, gilt-edged stocks may lead the way. At any rate, with the completion of the end-of-month settlement, now in progress, a clearer outlook will present itself and the normal autumn conditions be more fully grasped. A shortage of stocks may account for the rally in Home Rails on the eve of the carry-over, but the recovery has wiped out most of the losses that presented themselves since the previous make-up. Underground stocks have again received support on the statement that the electric traction will be in use on the Inner Circle by January 1 next. This is a very sanguine view of the present conditions of the work, but there is little doubt that the opening up of the electric service will mean a large augmentation of the receipts. Intelligent anticipation of that event has been shown in the rise of Surplus Land stocks, as the abolition of smoke and dirt and the reduction of the present vibration will improve the letting value of the land abutting on to the railway. Among the stocks showing gains on the fortnight are Lancashire and Yorkshire, which are to-day 99 1/2 and were made up last account at 96 1/2. Otherwise the changes on balance are very slight, and it is practically a case of "as you were."

A continued enlarging of the circle of speculative activity in American rails has imparted a quite buoyant tone to the present position of this market. Not the least significant feature is the strength of steel issues which have been bought on the reported improvement in the iron and steel trade dividend prospects and the favourable outlook generally. Should this trade improvement be realised, it would give an impetus to business generally on both sides of the Atlantic, which would be speedily reflected in a rise in prices all round. The gain in steel preference yesterday was over two, and the market to-day continued strong. The position of the Mining Market is over-shadowed by the settlement, which absorbs one day more than the general markets, which might well be dispensed with in these times of comparative indifference to all things mining. Interest has been centred in the Chartered Company as the result of the announcement of the forthcoming issue, which proves to be exactly on the lines set out in this column. Exception has been taken to the course adopted by the directors, but it is difficult to see what other course was open to them, if they were to make certain, as they would above all things desire to do, of the success of the new issue.

An American broker was lately reported to have said that though the cotton crop is earlier than that of 1902 the receips were not so large. The discrepancy, if there was one, is being removed very fast, and all accounts represent a great effort to gather the crop while the conditions are favourable. Messrs. Bashinsky and Co., of Troy, Alabama, estimate the crop "in this section" as 15 per cent. larger than last season's, but they find that the "excessive movement is being met by a free demand from all sides, both from Europe and this country." They say that there is no accumulation of cotton anywhere and the movement is "so large and out of proportion to the size of the crop" that a decided falling off in receipts may be expected presently. The labour difficulty is mentioned, though the pickers had not yet arrived at the 20 hours a day that has been lately mentioned in New York telegrams. Another curious item of news comes from Houston via New York. This is that farmers who had brought their cotton to various interior markets "hauled most of it back home, refusing to sell at current prices." They mean to hold out for 12 cents, it is said.

It seems a strange piece of irony that the two most discredited names in the cotton markets should yet be quoted most frequently, and, it seems, carry the greatest influence. New York telegrams are full of the names of Mr. Sully and Mr. Price, and now the "Liverpool Courier" has received a message from Mr. Price which includes a long circular from Mr. Sully. This is referred to sarcastically as "a literary gem worthy of careful preservation," and certainly the diction and even the grammer seem a little queer. Mr. Sully is heroically taking on himself the "unpleasant task" of informing the world that there cannot be more than 10 million bales of American cotton this season, whereas Mr. Price indicates that the crop will be enormous. If Mr. Sully can give us authentic news of the crop we may overlook his grammar, and he may fairly remind us that his guess last year, though it was generally ridiculed, was not so very far out. But possibly he does not really know very much about it, and nobody credits either of these persons with holding dogmatic opinions.

A new kind of cotton baling is on exhibition at St. Louis which marks a departure from the ordinary method of compressing and packing cotton. The bale is made in a machine of rather ample dimensions requiring from 8 to 10 horse power. The ginned cotton is blown into a large hopper forming the upper part of this Whitman machine, from the lower apex of which the fibre is drawn between parallel rollers into a broad sheet or mat. It is then fed continuously into the baling part of the compress where it falls in laps, and after two or more, at regular intervals, the plunger forces it into shape. A feature of the machine is that the burlap covering is also fed continuously with the cotton, so that the bale and cover are really one. The ends are not part of this burlap feed, but are added separately. The bale measures 19in. by 54in. by 28in. and has a density of 30lb. per cubic foot. It is claimed that the bale will be easy to break open without the usual damage as the laps will pull out exactly the reverse of the way they were put in. The necessity of a better style of baling American cotton is obvious to all connected with the trade, but as to whether this bale will solve the problem or not is another matter. During the last ten years there have been several new ideas put forth, but none of them have come to anything.

The revival of the American piece-goods trade with China seems to have stimulated some interest in the possibilities of further extensions of the export trade. The business done with India is comparatively insignificant, but a New York paper says that large orders for standard drills from Indian markets have been declined by manufacturers because the production is already fully sold for months ahead. The possibilities of a considerable trade with Aden are mentioned, but in this case the difficulties of delivery may, it is said, force the business to Great Britain. All this tends to confirm the statements of those who have foretold grave difficulties in the United States through the extreme depletion of stocks. It does not by any means follow that because some of the export trade has been declined there is a crying need for extensions of manufacturing. A great reduction of output in most of the great centres of the cotton industry has brought about an abnormal state of things, and a period of general prosperity in the trade may be expected while the world's stocks are being replenished.

The Railway Rates Committee of the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce has made a rather alarming discovery. There appears to be no doubt that foreign exporters have set themselves deliberately to the task of evading the goods classification on British railways. As is frequently the case in these matters the German is the principal offender and the Committee's investigations go to show that a large quantity of German goods is wrongly classified, and thus obtains the benefit of cheaper rates to the injury of British trade. Moreover, there is grave suspicion that the practice is widely prevalent among the traders of this country. In one case a Birmingham merchant was instructed to consign hardware from Birmingham to Scotland as nails in order to obtain the lower rate, and on his refusal to do so his account was closed. In another case taken into court by the L. and N. W. Co., it was stated that the defendants has misdeclared no less than 101 consignments. At Tilbury Docks the same company found on examination that 8 1-2 per cent. of the consignments were misdeclared. The Chamber of Commerce Committee takes the view that this statements disclose a very serious condition of things, fraught with great danger to honest trade and to commercial morality, and they are accordingly taking steps in conjunction with the railway companies in the hope of removing this dishonest form of competition.

The position of burning oil—i.e., mineral oil for lighting purposes—at the opening of the present winter season shows a considerable variation as compared with that of last September. The most striking feature of the situation is the near approach of Russian to American prices. At the end of September, 1903, there was a difference between the two qualities of 1 3-8d. per gallon in the wholesale London market and precisely the same in the Liverpool market, but as we write the difference in London is only 3-8d. and in Liverpool 1-2d. The causes of this approximation of Russian to American are somewhat obscure, particularly as there has been something of a scarcity of American burning oil, whereas Russian has been plentiful throughout the year and this condition would, one might suppose, have tended to increase rather than to diminish the difference. Possibly one reason for the present situation is to be found in the recent action of the Americans in buying large quantities of Russian oil, importing it into Great Britain, and selling it at a ridiculously cutting price. People got accustomed to the use of the Russian variety—tempted by the low price—and now they do not see why they should continue to pay any great premium for American.

The net result of the American attempt to injure Russian interests seems to be that Russian oil opens the season at a higher price than last year—viz. 5 3/8d. per gallon, against 4 5/8d. ; whereas American oil stands at a lower price, viz. 5 3/4d. against 6d.—both in the London market. Last year American oil advanced rapidly during October, and by the beginning of November it stood at 7 5/8d. per gallon in London and 7 3-4d, in Liverpool, while Russian was at 6d. and 6 3-4d, respectively; and at the same time the premium for American water-white oil was extravagantly high, at 2½d, per gallon in Liverpool, whereas now it stands at 1d. per gallon. The rise last winter stimulated the slot-meter operations of the corporations and gas companies to such an extent that oil magnates may think twice before they put up prices to the same extent again. The business lost by the extension of the slot-meter system amongst consumers of burning oil is probably lost for ever, and it is a foolish policy which raises the cost of petroleum to a point which encourages the use of gas. Hence it is possible that we may see more moderate rates for burning oils during the winter of 1904-5.

Now that there is a downward tendency in the iron and steel markets both of America and Great Britain the pertinent question is asked whether, notwithstanding the great progress in the organisation of capital and production, it is as yet possible to control prices. In America, just before the recent boom, a number of manufacturers fought against the rise in prices, arguing that if they maintained reasonable prices when the market was excited, they would be better able to maintain an average price on the declining market. They threw away a large amount of money, and the present market decline indicates clearly enough that they have received no thanks for their economic venture. It is not a little curious that in England, where trusts and pools are at least not so formally developed as in the States, market prices are, on the whole, more stable. It is difficult to obtain any trustworthy information as to the working, in the matter of prices, of the German trusts and kartels. The German prices of iron and steel have during the past few years, fluctuated considerably. These facts indicate that as yet the control of prices is a long way off. It has been too readily assumed during the past few years, when the market has been strong, that organised capital could at least in some degree dictate its own terms and maintain its prices. The essential falsity of this belief becomes obvious in a falling market.

Mr. Henry Clews, of New York, in his financial letter dated September 17, remarks that the money market may easily fall into a condition that will discourage bullish speculation—an event which, however much it may be regretted by Wall-street, will not be regarded by the cotton manufacturing industry as a great disaster. Mr. Clews thinks that an expansion of dols. 30,000,000 in bank loans in two weeks, when that item was already at record figures, and a decrease of dols. 15,000,000 in surplus reserve in the same period (and that before the crop demands have begun in earnest), are facts which have scarcely received the attention which they deserve. The situation is complicated by an increasing Treasury deficit, which may compel the United States Government to withdraw its funds from the depository banks ; so that, while bankers profess confidence in the situation and show no concern over monetary conditions, in the event of any sudden calling in of loans speculative accounts would suffer before ordinary trade. Mr. Clews points out that although money remains easy at present the same people who have recently been conspicuous in supporting the stock market can exert a powerful control of the money market if they choose to do so, and stranger things have happened than the creation of an artificial stringency in money when it suited the interest of speculative leaders. The present leaders, it seems, have "not yet entirely won public confidence."

A FEARFUL "AMOK."

NINE NATIVES WOUNDED AT SINGAPORE.

About 8-30 p. m., on the 4th instant, a terrible "amok" occurred at Tanjong Pagar, Singapore. A West Indian suddenly attacked a Chinaman who was walking along Bernam Street and stabbed him in the throat with a clasp knife. The Chinaman fell to the ground with blood pouring from the wound in his throat. The West Indian then attacked a Malay and stabbed him in the side of the neck. Another Malay who ran to his countryman's assistance was also attacked and wounded. The wounded Malays raised the terrible cry of "amok amok" which makes the blood turn cold on hearing it. The greatest confusion and panic resulted. The passers-by and others in the busy streets stampeded. Cries and shouts were heard in a moment and the terrified natives ran in all directions. The mad man pursued the flying natives and stabbed four Chinamen in the back as they sought safety in flight. A Malay woman, who lived in the vicinity, heard the noise and came to the front door to see what it was all about. On seeing the savage face of the mad man and the reeking knife in his hand, she turned to fly, but was too late. A blow from the knife in the back laid her low just inside her own doorstep. A Sikh "jagah" then pluckily attempted to seize the mad man but was furiously attacked by him. The Sikh was stabbed in the left eye, and also under the left arm. A Chinaman, who is said to be a head coolie, was not daunted at the defeat of the Sikh and pluckily grappled with the West Indian and succeeded in seizing his wrist and wrenching the knife away from him. Some other Chinamen then came to his assistance and the "amok" was overpowered and secured. He was taken to the Police Station at Tanjong Pagar by the Chinese and was put in the lock-up.

The "amok" told Sergeant Leonard at the Police Station that he was a West Indian named John Nathan and that he had got into a fight. He was also sent to the Hospital to have his injuries attended to.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Darothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that the name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper, sold by all Chemists. Grocers &c

SPECIAL UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

(Concluded from page 5.

The University of Gottingen honoured him with its degree and he was enrolled as a Member of all the important Asiatic Societies of Europe and America Subsequently he was made a Companion of the Indian Empire and in 1893 he was appointed Vice- Chancellor of this University. This University may well feel proud of the eminence attained by one of the most distinguished of her sons in the region of pure scholarship and she would lay herself open to the charge of ingratitude, did she not in return for the honour which he has reflected on his Alma Mater accord to him such recognition as it is in her power to bestow. We are met to-day for the performance of this most grateful duty. The honour we bestow is perhaps a small thing for the recipient already laden with distinctions that have come to him from many parts of the world; but for this University it is great thing to be able to mark her appreciation of so distinguished a career. In honouring Professor Bhandarkar she does honour to herself. In the discharge of this agreeable duty, I have the honour, Mr Chancellor, to present to you Professor Bhandakar, and to request you to confer on him the Degree of Doctor of Laws.

The Chancellor admitted the Hon. Dr. Bhandarkar to the degree, and in addressing the Senate said :

THE CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Vice Chancellor and gentlemen of the Senate,—I must in the first place acknowledge my recognition of the privilege which has fallen to my lot to preside at this Special Convocation of the Senate. The Vice-Chancellor has given us a summary of the scholarly labours of the gentleman whom we are assembled this evening to honour. He has lightly touched on the influence Dr. Bhandarkar has had over the minds of others, and in a few happy words he has told us of the most striking features of his character. It is his combination of qualities as student, patriot and above all as a man that justifies our action of this evening. It would hardly be in place for me who have so recently come to attempt into your midst to enlarge on the attributes of his personality, but I have it from one who knows him well that it is almost impossible for us in these days to realise the freshness of the enthusiasm with which he entered into the study of English life and letters. These studies and those in Sanscrit that have procured for him world wide fame, he, by no means, intended to keep for himself as a mere pedant, but he learnt that he might impart his stores of knowledge as a stimulus to his own countrymen. It was thus that he has so impressed his influence over the thoughts of others. It seems to me that his one object, the predominant idea, he set before himself, was, at all costs, to search for and obtain the truth. Thus he has a marked reputation for absolute soundness of method and freedom from theorising and this comes out in his lecture on criticism given at the Wilson College where he insits on the most rigid analysis, before any one should be satisfied with the accuracy of his deductions. He lays it down as a rule that criticism and comparison combined with historical enqiries, when possible, are essential for true learning and understanding. To arrive at this understanding, knowledge and a just estimation of the world around us, must be acquired. This is the lesson he has taught himself and which has been his aim in life to teach to others. His object has been to show that individual honesty of purpose and true public spirit and the faculty of cooperation are necessary preliminaries for the efficient working of free institutions. These are the qualities which he desires to see infused throughout his countrymen. It is only to be expected that the advocate of such principles should expose himself to the criticism and antagonism of others. It is at this point that perhaps his most striking characteristic appears. His independence of thought has given him a fearlessness and a courage of conviction, which have produced a character like that of one of the Stoics, or perhaps, I might more aptly say, like that of Ravan, that hero of the popular Hindu Epic and rigid adherent of truth. No opposition could disturb his serenity or make him swerve from the path that his reason and conscience have dictated to him to follow. This is the interpretation Dr Bhandarkar which from what I have read and heard of you, I have been led to put upon your life and actions. If I had misconstrued your aims I can only tender my apologie, for there are probably many present here to-day, whose characters have been moulded by your influence and there is hardly one who is not by a larger and more intimate acquaintance with you, better qualified than myself, to trace the causes of the high esteem in which you are held both inside and outside these walls. Dr. Mackichan has told us that you were the first graduate of this University; it is therefore, perhaps, singularly fortunate and appropriate that the final act of the present Senate should be to confer upon you this special degree. It may have been that the Senate has been neglectful in the past in not conferring this honour on others, but at all events, this omission can only tend to intensify the honour paid to you Honours both from East and West have fallen thick upon you, but none can be more valued than this unanimous expression of the appreciation of our great University, which knows you so well, and has been so jealous of the bestowal of this signal mark of its estimation, that you are absolutely the first of its own graduates to have attained that destinction. This fact enormously enhances the compliment which reflects credit and honour upon those from whom it emanates. We may be sure that thoughtful minds, throughout this Empire and even many beyond the sea that washes these shores, rejoice to know of the signal recognition of your work and worth that it has been my pleasure this evening, as Chancellor, to bestow upon you. My own wish, and I am sure it is shared by all those present here to-day, is that you may have many years in store before you in which you may with happiness look back upon this day and which you may continue to spend in the advancement of learning for the benefit and to the pride of the people of this land (Loud Applause).

The assembly rose and remained standing with the retiring procession of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Fellows had left the hall.

THE LUCKNOW DINNER.

The annual dinner in commemoration of the entry into Lucknow of the relieving force under Generals Havelock and Outram on Sept. 25, 1857, was held on Sept. 25 at the Whitehall Room, Hotel Metropole. General Sir George Digby Barker, who was in the 78th (Seaforth Highlanders) at the relief was in the chair, and other surviving officers of the relieving force who were present were General Chamier, General Stewart, C. B., General Sir Antony Home, V. C., General Bigge, Major Robertson (late 78th), Capt. Pearson, and Mr. Berrill. General Henry Cook was the only representative of the garrison, and Mr. George Havelock, younger son of Sir Henry Havelock, was the sole "guest of the evening."

The chairman in proposing "Our comrades of '57," mentioned that during the past 12 months they had to regret among others the loss of General Lindsey Russell, Col. Montagu Hall, General Sinclair Lockhart and General Hastings. Another cause which accounted in some part for the smallness of the annual gathering was the illness or infirmity of some who would have liked to be present and he went on to read letters of regret from Col. Birch, Col. Wade, Col. Blake, Major Drake, Capt. Jones-Parry, Major Dale, Capt Knight Major McLeod Innes, General Reynolds Col. Hewitt, Col. Browne and Surg. Major Greenhough. Though half a century nearly had elapsed since the deeds which they now commemorated he believed that the losses of the garrison of Lucknow and its relieving force were as large in percentage as those of any force which had since taken the field. He was proud to welcome as a guest at that dinner the "boy George" to whom Havelock's letters so frequently referred.

Col. Battine proposed "The Illustrious Garrison of Lucknow," to which General Cook replied. Capt. Pearson, who was a cadet in the service of the Hon. East India Company in 1857, proposed "Our Guests," and said that he did not think that there was any name in history which could be more revered than that of Henry Havelock, or one that could excite greater enthusiasm among soldiers. Havelock was not only a great leader in himself, but he inspired his force —to what purpose everybody now knew. Mr. George Havelock replied.

In the course of the evening four Mutiny veterans entered the room and were toasted by the chairman. Their names were Corporal Watson (late 90th Regt), Privates W. Comber (78th Regt), S. H. Coyle (75th Regt.), and Charles Green (78th Regt.),

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 18th October 1904.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury,

1. Amount to be remitted during 1904-05 .... £ 16.500,000
2. Remitted from 1st April 1904 to 8th October 1904 by Council Bills .... £ 9,401,859
   By Gold .... nil
3. Balance to be remitted from 9th October 1904 to 31st March 1905 .... £7,098,1[illegible]

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winlow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

BOMBAY MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

MEETING AT AHMEDABAD.

The Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference opened at Ahmedabad on Saturday, near the Sakar Bazaar, in a spacious mandap erected for the purpose. About two hundred delegates from all parts of the Presidency, including Bombay, Bijapur, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Belgaum, Mangrole, Sachin Thana, Satara and Rajkote, attended the Conference. There was also a fair representation of Persian and Arabic scholars from different parts of India. Among those present were Nawab Vikar-ul-mulk, Nawabzada Nassarullakhan, Mr W. Doderet Collector, the Rev. Dr. Taylor, Mr. Lalshankar Umiashunkar, Nawab Sadroodin, Nawabzada, Sarfarajkhan, Mr. Mahomed Hussein Macba, Mr. Aga Mirza Shirazee, Mr Haji Ahmed Dewji, Shaikh Hamdani, Sayed Moinoodin Mr Motilal Lalbhoy, Thakore Harisingji of Kerwada, Mr K. N. Banaji and others, Nawabzada Nassrulakhan was assisted by Mr. Ahmed Dawji to make the Conference a success.

Nawab Vikar-ul-Mulk was unanimously voted to the chair.

Syed Syedmia Ahmedmi Kadri, Pirzada of Ahmedabad, and chairman of the reception committee opened the proceedings by welcoming the delegates to the city of Ahmedabad, the capital of Gujarat, where the Mahomedan population was greater than that of any other city in the zillah. He said that Government took and interest in ameliorating the condition of the Mahomedans and showed great reverence for the religious feelings of its subjects. The respect shown to their religion by Government strengthened their ties of loyalty to the British Crown, and enhanced their interest, regard and good feeling towards the English nation. In conclusion, he expressed a hope that the proceedings of the Conference might result in the establishment of an orphanage in Ahmedabad for the Mahomedans of Gujarat, for which there was a keen demand.

Nawabzada Nassarullakan next submitted the report of the work done by the Conference, which showed that Rs. 15,748 had been contributed by different persons, out of which Rs. 8,000 were spent towards constructing the school in Poona. He took advantage of the occasion to thank Nawab Sadruddin Hussein of Herwads, Mr. Haji Ahmed Dewji and the secretaries of the various divisions for their co-operation. In conclusion he thanked Mr. Doderet, the Collector, for consenting to inaugurate the proceedings.

Mr. Dederet, who was warmly cheered on rising to address the meeting, said he was not there that day to make a speech, but he would address to them a few words. He first thanked them all for inviting him to inaugurate the proceedings of the Conference. He would say a few words on the third resolution, which was to the effect that higher education should be encouraged amongst the Mahomedans. He would remind them that he had recently been informed by Mr. W. A. Hirst, Principal of the Ahmedabad College, that the number of Mahomedans attending the College was extremely small. Mr. Hirst had pointed out to him that other communities had the benefit of scholarships, but there was no scholarship in the Gujarat College for Mahomedans. He would bring this point to the notice of the Conference so that some steps might be taken in a practical way to encourage Mahomedans by establishing scholarships for them in the Ahmedabad College.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

The President then delivered his presidential address in Urdu, which was listened to with great attention. He thanked the meeting for the honour conferred on him by electing him their President. He said it was an established fact that the Mahomedans, in reference to wealth and political status, were in a state of decline as compared with the other communities, and the reason was not far to seek, They had abandoned education, and had also treated their religious education with indifference. He found from the reports of the last three years that the Conference had directed its energies to fill primary and secondary schools with Mahomedan youths, so that a deep and extensive foundation for their national education might be laid. There were different sections and classes in the community, and the conditions of one wholly differed from those of the other, and, consequently, there could be no common standard of education for all classes. The poorer classes, no doubt, needed education, but it should be limited to rendering them fit for their various callings. The agriculturist classes should be educated in the special branch of forestry. For the higher classes education was essential, but he was of opinion that the standard of education should be lowered, and they must have religious education side by side with secular education. The Mahomedans, the President said, ought to make some provision for the orphans of their community. He urged the community to provide for its orphans, and said the Conference would fall short in the performance of its duties if it omitted to make suitable provision for the instruction and education of the orphans and helpless children by opening boarding-houses in various places in the Presidency.

Resolutions were then passed to the effect that primary, secondary and higher education, and studies in legal, and medical and technical education should be encouraged, as far as possible amongst Mahomedans. At the close of the address, about Rs. 1,500 were subscribed by members of the community to the fund of the Conference which adjourned till to-morrow.

AHMEDABAD, Oct. 16.

The second day's sitting of the Bombay Presidency Mahomedan Educational Conference was held in the Conference mandap to-day and was largely attended. It being Sunday, a number of employes of the several mills in the city took advantage of the occasion to attend the meeting.

The first resolution, proposed by Mr. K. B. Nanjiani, was that the Conference was of opinion that it was necessary to impart physical education with mental development to the best of its ability to Mahomedan youths. He said it was a matter of regret that in private Maktabs that important subject was utterly neglected. In most cities and towns they would find a large number of boys grouped together in a narrow room, which had no ventilation or sufficient light, taught by a mulla who was ignorant of the idea that his pupils stood in need of exercise. Kindergarten occupation at hours of interval and regular bodily exercise and outdoor exercise in the evening were highly desirable.

The proposition was seconded, supported, and unanimously adopted.

Mr. Mahomed Hussein Makba proposed that Maktab Khanas should be assisted, and the system of teaching should be improved. In the course of his remarks on the subject the speaker suggested the starting of a fund in the name of Nawabzada Nassarullakhan, who had done so much for the amelioration of the condition of the poor of the Mahomedan community. As a start to the fund, Mr. Makba subscribed Rs. 200 on behalf of himself and Rs. 50 each on behalf of Messrs. Ahmed Dewji and Brothers and Mr. Vallimahomed Pirmahomed.

The proposal was taken up warmly by several speakers and a sum of Rs. 1,500 was subscribed on the spot.

Nawabzada Nassarullakhan thanked them all and said that he on his part proposed to start a free library for Mahomedans in the city, and to pay the initial expenses and Rs. 100 annually for its maintenance.

Many members of the community subscribed various sums towards the maintenance of the library.

Mr. Mahomed Ali, of Baroda then read a paper on the utility and necessity of establishing a Mahomedan University and Mr. K.N. Banaji, Principal of the Commercial Training Studio of Amedabad, read a paper on Commercial education.

The Conference then adjourned till to-morrow.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attack,	Plague Deaths,	Deaths from al Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	2	1	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	3	6	23
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	4	0	20
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	2	1	9*
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagapada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagapada	6	5	36
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli........	0	0	11
Water Division........	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown........	0	0	0
Hospitals........	0	0	5
Total	17	13	111
Total plague deaths to date...277,243	229.167		
Same date last year	5	4	64

* 1 Remd, to Maratha Hospital.

An interesting glimpse into the mind of the common Russian soldier is given in a letter that recently appeared in the "Standard." The letter shows great depression throughout, but ends with this curious note of personal confidence :—"I have a cap that I put on," writes the man, "and so long as I wear that no bullet can get me. I got it from a Chinaman at Port Arthur, a good fellow he was ; too,"

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 8th October :—Charles Edward Livesay, civil engineer, of 38, The Avenue, West Ealing, Middlesex, for improvements in means and apparatus for admitting water from rivers and other water ways into hydraulic works. Archibald A. Crawford, engineer, residing at 9, Medows street, Bombay, for an improved construction of electrical conductor coupling. Alfred Clarkson, steam engineer, of No. 584, Division street, in the Fall River Bristol Massachusetts, for humidifiers. The Westinghouse Brake Company, Limited, manufacturers, and John Willis Cloud, engineer, both of 82, York road, King's Cross, London, for improvements in or relating to vacuum automatic brakes for railway and like vehicles. Ebrahim, watch-maker, of Budda Cutcherry, Hyderabad, Deccan, and Alishaik Bidree, merchant, of Bhue Goolli, Sholapur near Bombay, for improvements in warping machines. Charles Hodgson, engineer, of Canterbury Road, Kilburn, London, and Frank Henry Dutton, railway engineer, of Mari Bank, Hendon Street, Yeoville, Johannesburg, for improvements in apparatus for working and locking railway points. Frank George Price, engineer, of 31, Dalhousie square, Calcutta, for improvements in washers and the like for water proofing bolt holes in corrugated or float metal sheeting. William Henry Proctor, engine driver, Bengal Nagpore railway, of Locomotive Buildings, Khurda Road, Jatni, Bengal British India, for an improved lubricating device. Arthur Charles Blechynden, professional accountant, of 14, Kyd street, Calcutta, for an improved decorticating machine. Edward John Swyny, mining engineer, of Cameron Street, Balmain, near Sydney, New South Wales, and Samuel George Plucknett, Company manager, of 'Clifton,' Dickson street, Newtown, near Sydney for improvement in certain description of ore separators and classifiers. Edward John Swyny, mining engineer of Cameron street, Balmain near Sydney and Samuel George Plucknett, Company manager of "Clifton" Dickson Street, Newtown, near Sydney for improved vibrating trough for concentrating finely divided metaliferous materials. Edward John Swyny, mining engineer, of Cameron street, Balmain, near Sydney, and Samuel George Plucknett, Company manager of "Clifton," Dickson Street, Newtown, near Sydney for improved process for the extraction of normally bouyant mineral particles from slimes, tailings and like metalliferous materials. Edward Smethurst, engineer, of Christchurch, New Zealand; for improved means for controlling the speed of screw propelled ships. Venesta Limited, of 20 Eastcheap, in London for an improvement in or connected with collapsible or other boxes or cases. Mahla Brothers, merchants and manufacturers, of Gazlonz' Bohemia, Austria, for improvements in glass bangles. Mohamed Abdul Khuddus Badsha Sahib, merchant an imica and diamond miner of No. 16, North Line Beach, Madras, a member of the firm of Messrs. Hajee Mohamed Badsha Sahib and Company, for a folding or collapsible lantern with mica windows and adapted to burn either candles or oil or petroleum.

MURDER BY A PATHAN.

A CAPITAL SENTENCE.

Owing to strong enmity between certain Pathans one of their named Noor Mahomed was mudered by another Pathan, named Fakir Mahomed about six months ago at Coorla. Mr. R. S. Tipnis, Sessions Judge of Thana and a jury disposed of the case last Saturday. It was pointed out during the hearing of the case that the accused committed the murder in broad daylight before the eyes of the deceased's wife and relations and succeeded in escaping. Noor Mahomed was shot by the accused and he threatened others, who attempted to trace his whereabouts with the same revolver. A reward was offered by the Government for the arrest of the accused when he could not be traced by the Thana Police. Smat Khan, the Patel of the Pathans in Bombay volunteered to bring bring the accused to book. In the mean while the accused was knocking about in the Bengal Presidency, where one of the Patel's scouts met him and recognized him though the latter was disguised as a "fakir." To this scout that the accused made a clean breast of the crime which he attributed to the instigation of one Fateh Khan, who bore enmity to the murdered man. Fateh Khan had offered, as the accused then revealed, a sum of Rs. 700 to him but only Rs. 400 were paid and the balance was not forthcoming. This led to the arrest of the accused, who was tried and sentenced to suffer capital punishment. The Sessions Judge ordered the arrest of Fateh Khan for alleged complicity in the crime. This Pathan together with two comtanions was arrested in the Court compound the same day the order was made, and the police are looking of the fourth man alleged to have been implicated in the crime.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 15th.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr P G Rogers of the Indian Civil Service are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam

The services of Lieut Col W G P Alpin M D I M S Bengal are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India

The services of Major C H Bedford M D I M S Bengal are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Finance Department

The services of Capt F D Browne M B I M S are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner Central Provinces for employment in the jail Department

The services of Lieut Col C J Dennys Cantonment Magistrate are placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces for employment as a Cantonment Magistrate with effect from the date of the expiry of his leave

In exercise of the power conferred by section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act 1881 (XXVI of 1881) as amended by the Negotiable Instruments Act 1885 11 of 1885 the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the person for the time being holding the office of Registrar of Assurances in the Guntur district Madras Presidency to be a Notary Public and to exercise his functions as such within the district to which his jurisdiction as registrar of Assurances extends

The services of Major I H Grant Assistant Cantonment Magistrate are placed at the disposal of the Government of the United Provinces for employment in the Cantonment Magistrates' Department with effect from the date of the expiry of his leave

The services of Mr W W Hornell of the Indian Educational Service Bengal are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal with effect from the 7th October 1904

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr R E Montgomery M R C V S London has been appointed by the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India to the Indian Civil Veterinary Department with effect from the 8th October 1904 and is posted to Muktesar as Assistant to the Imperial Bacteriologist vice Captain J D E Holmes deputed to England

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules of 1886 for the India Army the specified period to count from the date when the officer is struck off duty Major A H Montagu 21st Punjabis Deputy Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry Imperial Service Troops for nine months and twenty days Pension Service—21st year commenced on the 14th May 1904

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by Secretary of State for India Lieu—Howard Murray 1st Battn The Bedfordshire Regt Double Coy officer 5th Light Infy Dated 21st Sept Charles Douglas Ros 2nd Battn The Royal Irish Regt attached as a supernumerary to the 2nd Battn The Royal Scots Lothian Regt Dougle Coy officer 1st Battn 4th Gurkha Rifles Dated 18th Aug—Donald Stuart Orchard 1st Battn the Bedfordshire Regt officiating Double Coy officer 5th Light Infy Dated 21st Sept

Lieut L A Fanshawe Royal Garrison Artillery to be Ordnance Officer 5th class Dated 1st October

Lieut H O B Wood 8th Rajputs to Supply and Transport officer 6th class with effect from 19th August Joined his appointment on the 22nd Sept 1904.

Conductor Robert Jessiman Ordnance Dept has been transferred to the pension establishment.

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval Indian Army—Majors to be Lieut Colonels 1st Sept—Brevt Lieut Col William Riddell BirdWood Assist Adjutant Genl Army Head Quarters—17th Sept—Alfred Ernest Stuart Searle Comt The 1st Is Grenadiers 21st Sept—Brevt Lieut Col Henry Bathurst Vaughan Comt 7th Duke of Connaught's Owe Rajputs 5th October William Harry Derville Rich Supply and Transport Corps ; Captain to be Major 12th October—Henry Barnes Peacock Supernumerary List Second Lieuts to be Lieuts 3rd July—Oliver Laurence Ruck 77th Moplah Rifles 30th July—Hugh Nicholas Jackson 2?th Light Cavalry—Henry Cecil Prescott 69th Punjabis—Stanley Welch Beeman 95th Russell's Infy 7th August Joseph Edwin Bishop Scrafton 63rd Palamcottah Light Infy 17th August Archibald Frederick Bone 76th Punjabis.

Sergeant George Hopper Supply and Transport Corps Overseer Meerut Grass Farm is transferred to the India Miscellaneous List and promoted to the rank of Sub-Conductor as a supernumerary with effect from the 7th July 1903.

Major Harry Trevor Indian army has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from service with the effect from the 1st 1st February 1903.

Lord Curzon's "Persia," the standard work which has never been rivalled for its full information regarding all that pertains to the Shah's territory, has been out of print for some time past. The foreign demand was enormous and this helped to deplete the English book market of copies. It was understood that a new Edition, bringing the contents up to date, was being prepared by the author ; but this may now have to be indefinitely postponed owing to the regrettable illness of Lady Curzon.

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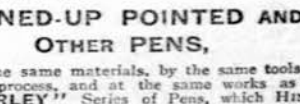

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ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Experiments made by M. Vaschide, a well-known anthropologist show that the tactile sensibility of the body varies with the circulation of the blood. It would seem that the sense of touch is finer when the irrigation of the blood is full, and it is even brought to a state of hyper-excitation by strong congestion of the blood. States of anemia, on the other hand, correspond to a sensible weakening of the sense of touch running even to anesthesia when the anemia is profound. In the case of nervous patients, these relations cause in great part the rise of sensitive-motor troubles, which feed their disorders. Organs of the body spontaneously receiving an abundant supply of blood become suddenly more sensitive.

Signor Malcotti, an Italian electrician, has brought out a "telecryptograph," which telegraphs and records in print messages in cypher, or without it, over ordinary telephone lines without interfering with the telephony. The apparatus is not large, and easily connected to the ordinary telephone apparatus.

M. Henry; Director of the Laboratory of the Physiology of Sensations at the Sorbonne, Paris has introduced a new method of painting in colours without the use of pigments. He employs the interference colours or irisations produced by light in thinplates for example the scales of old glass or films of oil on water. He can even give a durable coat of colour to solid bodies by solutions of Judea bitumen and turpentines, particularly gum Damar in benzines and other hydrocarbons insoluble in water. Such a solution thrown on water yields a thin film of many colours which can be transferred to a solid body and fixed on it by a special process. The colour varies with the thickness of the film. The process has been applied industrially by means of machinery to tinting wall papers, &c.

Mr. R. J. Strutt finds that a radio-active gas or emanation can be obtained by drawing air over hot copper or bubbling it through hot or cold mercury. By repeated circulation through mercury a considerable activity can be obtained of quite a different order from that of metals as ordinarily observed.

A new radio-active mineral occurring in black cubical crystals in the refuse of the gem washings at Balangoda, Ceylon, is found to contain 75 per cent., of thorium oxide, and it is proposed to call it thorianite.

MM. Meray and Rozar, two Hungarians, have invented an electro-automatic machine for composing type and founding type cliches. It consists of a typewriter which types the manuscript and also perforates it by a system of holes in a band of paper. This band is used to work the automatic type-setter and the founder of cliches.

Of late years Japanese plums have been acclimatised in the United States and France. They are hardy and exempt from the mouldiness affecting some exotic plums. They are ovoid and pointed in shape; ripen from the middle of July to the end of September. Most are red, with yellow pulp, but some have a yellow skin, and others a red pulp.

Professor Bayley, who has studied these plums at the Agricultural University of Ithaca, U.S., recommends them in the order given: Abundance, Satsuma, Burbanck, Villard, Keu, Berckmans, Mazured, Nagate, Chabot. Professor Tamari, of the Imperial Holticultural University, Tokio, mentions several varieties of the Beni Smomo (red heart) group, to which the Satsuma and Chabot belong. The Satsuma (or blood plum) ripens in September, and its red pulp is perfumed. It is growing in European favour.

Dr. Harris, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey has presentad to the Philosophical Society of Washington a paper on the probabilities of there being land at the North Pole. From a consideration of the direction and speed of currents such as carried the Fram of Dr. Nansen, the Jeannette, and other vessels, and also of the very ancient ice found to the north-east of Alaska, as well as of the tides at various points of the Arctic Sea, he concludes that there is a greatland in the form of a trapezium extending from about the Pole to Alaska and East Siberia. Two corners of it lie off Bennet Island and Point Barrow, a third off Banks Island, and the fourth north of Lincoln Sea.

A life of Andree, the Swede, who tried to reach the North Pole by balloon, is to be issued by the Geographical Society of Stockholm, of which he was a prominent member.

Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, has raised a breed of multinippled sheep on Cape Breton Island, and has presented to the station for Experimental Evolution of the Carnegie Institution, at cold Spring Harbour, Long Island, a six-nippled ram and two five-nippled ewes, one white the other black.

A cemetery of the Lombards has been discovered near Ascoli, on the Tronto, at a pass of the Appenines. In 578, the Duke of the Lombards conquered the Ascoli, and the remains are thought to be those of a garrison planted in the pass. The warriors lay with their faces to the east, and had crosses of gold plates sewn to their coats. They were armed with long iron sword, spear, round shield, bows and arrows, daggers. Horsemen had shears for clipping the manes of the horses, and bronze drinking troughs. The men seem to have worn combs of bone or horn on their heads, and the women had gold hairpins, ear and finger rings, necklaces crosses, bracelets of silver, and gold plates as ornaments. Glass and pottery were also found with the remains.

A new astronomical observatory has been inaugurated at Barcelona, Spain. It is due to the generosity of the Marquis of Alleia and some citizens of Barcelona.

The "Scientific American" gives the lessons of the Russo-Japanese War on the endurance of warship machinery, as follows:—The impact of heavy projectiles has a strong tendency to affect the alignment of machinery by shock, but has less effect than might have been expected on boilers, whether of the water-tube or cylindrical type. All small ships, especially torpedo craft, wear out quickly and lose heavily in speed owing to hard service. The deterioration of big ships is considerably less, especially when they have been well cared for in time of peace. Machinery may be injured, but not disabled by gun fire. Water-tube boilers of the Belleville type, which can be cleaned at sea, are preferable to cylindrical boilers, which cannot. It has not proved possible to keep full speed for any length of time in either fleet. One cause of failure is the physical difficulty of getting coal from the bunkers quickly enough, hence the importance of coal thrift.

The Queen of Italy, who gave birth to a son last week, previous to the event, requested the matron of Queen Charlotte's Lying-in-Hospital, London, to send her an English maternity nurse, says the "Hospital." The choice of Miss McCord fell upon Miss Margaret Brown, who was trained at Queen Charlotte's Hospital about nine years ago, and has since occupied the position of sister-midwife. She has lately been doing private nursing. This is not, however, the first occasion on which one of Queen Charlotte's nurses has been honoured with the commands of the Queen of Italy. Three years ago Miss Dickins was sent by the matron of Queen Charlotte's Hospital to nurse Her Majesty when the Princess Yolanda was born, and she is still in the Royal service in charge of the two little Princesses. The fame of Queen Charlotte's Hospital has spread to all countries, and we are not surprised that Her Majesty has such confidence in the members of a school whose training is the best of its kind.

It is with a purely philosophic and impersonal interest that most of us regard the physicist's dictum as to the future of the sun. If he has three million years of life, at the least computation before him, he is certain to last out our time. Furthermore, it is highly probable that there is some radium in the solar composition, and this promises to make an indefinite addition to his term of life. The reader will remember, of course, that the figure above-mentioned is reached on the assumption that the solar heat is due to the gravitational shrinkade which has been ceaselessly occurring ever since the solar nebula was first formed.

But the distinguished American astronomer, Professor S. P. Langley, has lately found reason to doubt the common assumption that at any rate nothing is likely to happen to the sun in our time. He has recently published a monograph which seems to show that in March, 1903, contemporaneously with a marked increase of sun-spots, there occurred a rapid fall in the amount of solar radiation and that thereafter the radiation continued to be about 10 per cent. less than before. If this were so, the mean temperature of the earth should have been diminished by about seven degrees centigrade, and he actually finds, by comparing the observations made at eighty-nine stations distributed over the North Temperate Zone, that an unmistakable average decrease of temperature has occurred.

The unexpired portion of Jabez Balfour's sentence, largely reduced by "the best of good conduct," will shortly be completed. Seen at Parkhurst recently by a visitor, says a correspondent of the "Daily News," the convict was in the best of health and spirits. "He has one of the keenest intellects I have ever met," said the informant. "He is now employed in tailoring, and finds variety in reading and singing. He has much enjoyed reading a book which deals with the problem of 'Life after Death.' He is an omniverous reader. He sings treble in the prison choir on Sundays."

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ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.
For impure and unhealthy skin its Curative and Medicinal properties are unrivalled; nothing equals it; the official stamp proves this.

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Best Indigo dye, will not spot or cockle with rain or sea water.
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A very choice selection of greys at this price, splendid quality for knock-about suits.

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The smartest of any washing suits. Our China silks are renowned for their brightness and hard wearing quality. We have two distinct qualities in stock.

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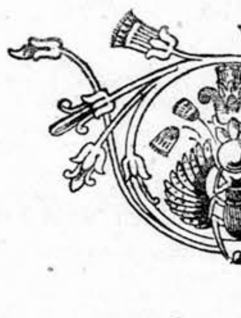

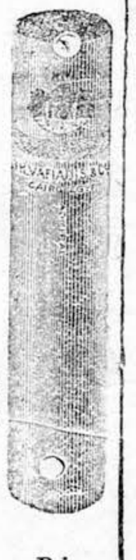

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TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured"? The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

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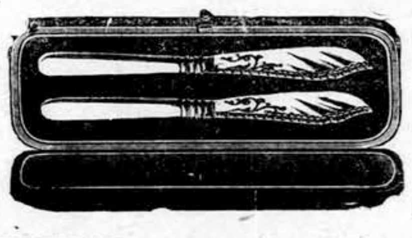
Spirit Kettle
Best Eelectro Silver Plate, Rs. 83.



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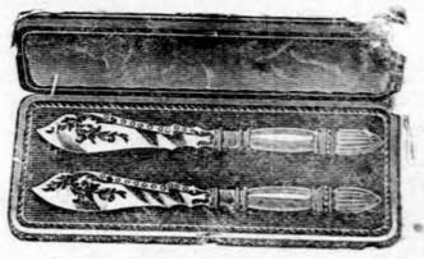

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Floral engraving as illustrated, Sugar and Cream, gilt inside.
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OUR STOCK INCLUDES ONLY THE RECOMMENDABLE QUALITIES OF SILVER PLATING.

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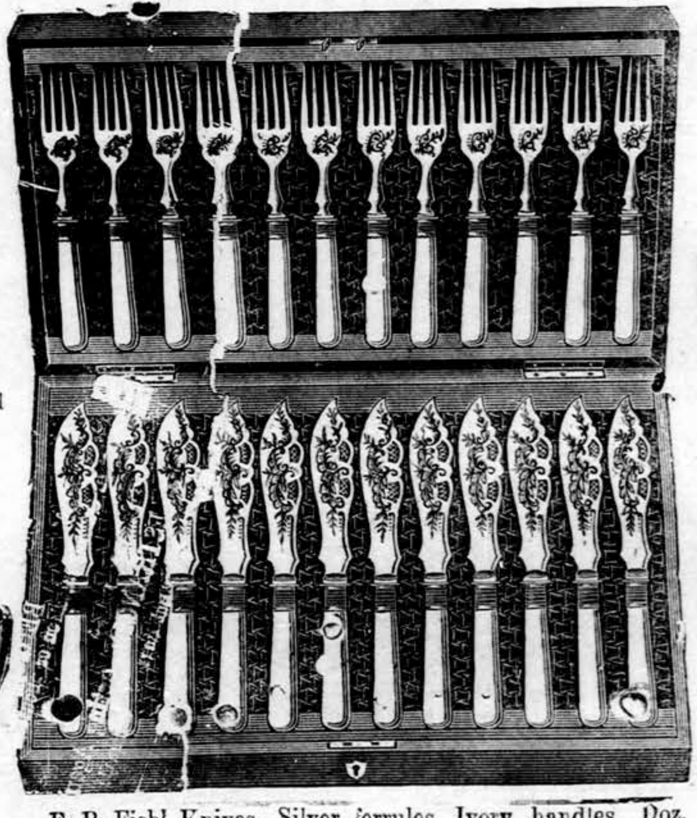

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